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ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN a late trip to the north-eaſtern part of Hertfordſhire, I paid a viſit to the village of *Aſhwell*, a place inhabited by a conſiderable number of reputable farmers. It afforded me two or three objects of curioſity, an account of which may, perhaps, give ſome entertainment to your readers. I ſhall premiſe, that a fire ſoon after laſt harveſt made great ravages in this village, deſtroying ſeveral farm-houſes, with their corn-ricks, &c. and a number of cottages; but I obſerved with pleaſure, that moſt of them were re-built in a neat and ſubſtantial manner; and doubtleſs, like other places, it will be improved by the diſaſter.

The church of Aſhwell is a ſtone ſtructure of remarkable ſize and ſtrength, having a lofty and maſſy tower, ſurmounted by a ſmall ſpire. It would be a very conſpicuous object from all the ſurrounding country, were it not built in a low ſituation. Among the monuments within the church, I copied the following, which ſeemed to me deſerving of notice, as well for its ſentiment, as its elegant Latinity:

"Haud procul multo cum majorum [cinere] miſcetur cinis M^tri EAST BARLY de Glyton infra hanc parochiam, qui, dum LXII. ætatis annum ageret, peripneumonia correptus, animam leniter effiavit, XI. kal. Apr. M.D.CCXVII. Honoris inſignia & genus ſi noſcas hoſpes, ſcias, ſinceram erga Deum pietatem & illibatos mores, omni ſtemmate nobiliorem ei coronam in cœlis (annuente Deo, O. M.) eſſe comparaturos."

From another tombſtone, it appears that he was a fellow of Chriſt College, Cambridge.

Near the church is a ſmall glen or dell, the upper end of which is terminated by a ſteep rocky bank, from the foot of which guſh out the moſt remarkable aſſemblage of ſprings that I remember to have beheld. In a ſemicircular ſpace of about forty or fifty yards, twelve or thirteen diſtinct rills are ſeen to guſh from the rock, bubbling up at their ſource with great briſkneſs, and as clear as cryſtal. They ſoon run together; and, at length, form one ſtream, which is copious enough to turn a mill about a hundred yards below. They are never quite dry, but are obſerved to be moſt abundant in the ſummer, increaſing and decreaſing with the length of days. The country behind them riſes into hilly chalky downs.

About two miles from Aſhwell is *Odſey*, long famed for its courſe, a two miles' run over a fine down. The races once held there, have been for ſome time at an end, and the courſe is plowed up. The open country here extends to Royſton, and thence through Cambridgeſhire, and into Norfolk and Suffolk. Odſey-houſe is a ſmall manſion built by a Duke of Devonſhire, for the purpoſe of ſeeing his horſes trained on the neighbouring courſe, juſt before his windows. It is now a farm-houſe, occupied by one of the numerous and reſpectable family of Fordham, long ſettled in theſe parts. The duke's bed-chamber and an adjoining drawing-room are good apartments, fitted up in the ſtyle of 60 or 80 years ago. A range of ſtabling, and other out-buildings, remain in their former ſtate. The country round is ſomewhat dreary, but affords fine turf for equeſtrian exerciſes, with pure air. I am, your's, &c.

J. A.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I STATED in your valuable Magazine, the beginning of this year, that I had diſcovered a new ſaline ſpring at Cheltenham; I now beg leave to inform the public, through the ſame channel, of the progreſs that has ſince been made with reſpect to it.

During the ſummer, a pump was fixed in the well, which works with great eaſe at the depth of 40 feet; and it is now covered over by a temporary building for the accommodation of the drinkers. It has been open to the public for the laſt fortnight, and is ſo generally approved of, that more than two hogſheads of water are conſumed every morning.

It is ſituated upon an elevated ſpot of ground, which commands a beautiful proſpect of the town, diſtant 300 yards from the old well, in the lane leading to Badgeworth; and has a convenient foot-path through the fields adjoining the lane.

The reſort of company to Cheltenham this ſeaſon, has exceeded that of any former year; and it is conſidered a fortunate circumſtance, that as the other wells were not ſufficient to ſupply the demands for water, a ſpring which yields 70 gallons of water in an hour has been found.

The water ſomewhat reſembles that of Harrogate, and contains a rather more ſulphureous gas than the other wells did in their original ſtate. The effects on the body are nearly ſimilar to thoſe of the lower Spa, and no greater quantity of water is required for a doſe. It is particularly indicated in bilious diſeaſes, ſtomach complaints, eruptive and cutaneous affections, and inteſtinal worms.

Cheltenham, *Auguſt*, 1804. I am, &c. THOS. JAMESON.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ON looking into the returns made under the Population Act, inſerted in your Magazine for Auguſt laſt, I obſerve, that the population of the TOWN of Portſmouth and Portſea is ſtated at 32,166; which, if intended as the population of the two pariſhes, is leſs by 1060 than it ſhould be. There is a copy of the original Return ſubjoined to the account of Portſmouth, in your Magazine for October, 1801; and by this it may be ſeen, that the population of both pariſhes together amounts to 33,226. The population of that part of the pariſh of Portſea, which is beyond the borough of Portſmouth, may poſſibly be included in the diviſion of Portſdown; but as this is very doubtful, the variation being ſo conſiderable may deſerve notice.

In a place where the intereſts of literature have been conſidered to be neglected, occurrences of literary import are the more remarkable. A propoſal has been lately made here, which from its nature, and the example it affords to other places, may be a fit ſubject for mention. A plan has been propoſed by Mr. Roberdeau, a gentleman not unknown in the literary world, for the formation of a public library; which, from the patronage and ſupport it has already obtained, is likely to be eſtabliſhed on an extenſive and liberal ſcale. Great credit is due to its projector for his exertions on its behalf; and its promoters, in thus providing for their own convenience and gratification, will confer a laſting benefit on the place, which will reflect on them much honour. It is hoped, that the laudable ſpirit thus excited will increaſe; and that, inſtead of ſubſiding in the attainment of this ſingle object, it will be directed to other purpoſes equally uſeful. If we reflect on what may be done by the aſſociated power of a few individuals, we cannot but be ſurprized that any meaſure or inſtitution of general utility ſhould, in a town of any magnitude, remain unattempted. It is, perhaps, more frequently owing to the repugnance felt to firſt ſtarting a new project, than to any other cauſe; and where this is ſurmounted, the propoſer, though he ſhould fail in it, is entitled to be applauded.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

Sept. 4, 1804. W. N.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I BEG, through the medium of your reſpectable Miſcellany, to enquire of any intelligent Correſpondent, where he has met with any account of the earlieſt introduction of dogs into warfare among the human ſpecies, as in a variety of reſearches preparatory to a new and enlarged edition of my work on St. Domingo, I have not been able to diſcover this curious fact. They appear to have been uſed, as a *common* reſource, in the firſt action of Columbus with the Indians, in 1495; and to have formed no inconſiderable portion of the ſtrength of the Buccaniers. With their ſubſequent hiſtory, mode of rearing to diſtinguiſh between *complexions*, &c. I am ſufficiently acquainted; but as no naturaliſt that I have ſeen, has exhibited any character of the dog as peculiar to this purpoſe, nor has any alluſion to the fact I deſire to aſcertain, I think it, with your permiſſion, an article of information not unworthy of communication from and to your readers. If it ſhould be, like many other facts, diſcoverable by a very eaſy proceſs, though it has eſcaped my eye, I beg to deprecate criticiſm by obſerving, that I profeſs no unalterable confidence in my own reſearches; and that if I thought the information really unattainable, I ſhould not have given you the preſent trouble. I have the honour to be, Sir, Your's,

MARCUS RAINSFORD,
Major of Brigade.

Britiſh Coffee-houſe, Aug. 21.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

TO my very great ſurpriſe, I obſerved in your Magazine for laſt month, a ſevere attack upon Mr. Malthus, both as a writer and a man, without any fact, or circumſtance, being advanced in ſupport

port of this unqualified condemnation. Mr. Malthus is firſt accuſed of neither having read nor thought upon the ſubject of his *Eſſay*, and then condemned for his *many* and *multifarious* quotations.

It has, perhaps, eſcaped the reading of M. N. that the principles ſo ably illuſtrated by Mr. Malthus, have been before ſtated by Sir James Stewart, who moſt certainly was the greateſt and ſoundeſt political economiſt of any age or country; and that the chief merit of Mr. Malthus conſiſts in having anew called the public attention towards them, and in having explained and applied them in a popular ſtyle.

If inſtead of diſgracing himſelf by the uſe of petulant and unpolite language, M. N. had candidly ſtated the opinions of Mr. Malthus, and diſcuſſed or combatted them with temper and decorum, I do not know that I ſhould have troubled you with this addreſs; but when the production of a ſcholar and a gentleman is termed "abſurd" and "diſguſting," and himſelf characteriſed as "ignorant, conceited," and "illiberal," it is natural for the ſtander-bye to aſk the cauſe of all this want of temper, and to enquire into the merits of M. N. himſelf.

The cauſe ſeems to be, that Mr. Malthus has dared to differ in opinion from a friend of M. N.'s, of whom the world only knows that, with ſome pulpit eloquence and a blameleſs private character, he wrote with ability upon the doctrine of annuities, and embarked with unreſtrainable zeal in that political party which delights to undervalue the reſources and to exaggerate the difficulties of their country.

It is very far from my intention to depreciate the ſum of reputation to which Doctor Price is juſtly entitled; but M. N. may be aſſured the number of his admirers, as a political arithmetician, is very ſmall; and that he never had any pretenſions to the character of a political economiſt.

Has M. N. forgotten that Dr. Price laid claim to public favour from his writings upon the population of this country, and upon the national debt; and is he not aware, that almoſt every concluſion of Dr. Price on the ſubject of population, has at length been diſcovered to be erroneous? The infatuation laſted till of late years. And almoſt the only inſtance in which his nephew, Mr. Morgan, the actuary of the office in Bridge-ſtreet, adopts the opinions and concluſions of his uncle is, when he talked, in 1796, of "*our ſmall and decreaſing population.*"

Is M. N. ſo little learned in the ſcience of political arithmetic as not to know that Dr. Price was indebted to Sir James Stewart for his much-vaunted ſchemes for conducting new loans, and for converting low into high intereſt funds, though he *forgot* to acknowledge his debt?

When M. N. ſo readily points out the "vanity" of Mr. Malthus, and conſiders the reputation of the diſcovery to be of ſuch little importance, does he not tacitly condemn his own "Remarks," which were evidently excited by the wiſh to claim this diſcovery for his friend? I am very far from thinking that "Mr. Malthus wiſhed to inſinuate that Dr. Price, on ſome occaſions, is entitled to no credit, either with regard to his documents or his concluſions;" but I ſhould myſelf not at all heſitate to do more than inſinuate—I ſhould not heſitate to charge Dr. Price with being wholly undeſerving of credit in regard to the greater part of his documents, and to all his concluſions, upon the great queſtion of population; and the minor one of the depopulation ariſing from the increaſe of towns.

It is very difficult to ſay what are M. N.'s ideas of illiberality, ſince he ſo freely has recourſe to abuſe himſelf, and ſo ſeverely condemns the mildeſt and moſt reſpectful difference of opinion from his friend. As an obſerver, perſonally unknown to Mr. Malthus, and entirely unintereſted in the remarks of M. N. farther than as every reader is intereſted that authors obſerve good manners toward each other, I acknowledge I cannot diſcover much illiberality in obſerving, that Dr. Price did not underſtand a ſubject upon which a difference of opinion prevailed, even ſhould I join M. N. in concluding that Dr. Price was in the right, and Mr. Malthus was in the wrong; though I do diſcover much illiberality in calling a gentleman, who has read "ſo many travels, hiſtories, and political writings," and whoſe works abound with "multifarious quotations," ignorant and conceited.

When a paſſage in a large work can be changed from obſcure to clear, from contradiction to logic, by the alteration of one word, I think liberality would be better marked in ſuggeſting the correction, than in accuſing a quarto of ſix hundred pages of being pervaded by obſcurity and incorrectneſs, even though it was not ſtated at the bottom of the errata, that "obvious typographical errors and omiſſions were not noticed."

Before cloſing this addreſs I cannot avoid remarking, that though M. N. is ſo

profuſe in his cenſures, and unqualified in his condemnation, of Mr. Malthus and his book, he has not ſtated one fact, nor advanced one argument, to ſhew that the concluſions drawn in the Eſſay on the Principles of Population, are unſound. In behalf, therefore, of thoſe concluſions I ſhall not now trouble you, confident they can bear the inveſtigation of thoſe acquainted with political economy; and that M. N. "is as ill-qualified to appreciate the knowledge and abilities, as he has been unjuſt in repreſenting the opinions of" Mr. Malthus.

W. D.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR Correſpondent, M. N. in defending his friend, *Dr. Price*, in the laſt number of your Magazine, from certain attacks alleged to be made againſt him by the *Rev. Mr. Malthus*, in his *great* work on the Principle of Population, has been betrayed by his inconſiderate zeal, into ſo many miſrepreſentations of the author and his work, as to call for animadverſion. I lament, in common with your Correſpondent, that *Mr. Malthus* has publiſhed his late work in ſo bulky and expenſive a form; not becauſe it is the wretched and wicked performance, which he has attempted to repreſent it, but becauſe I wiſh to ſee it read, and its facts and reaſonings to be weighed by all the perſons capable of underſtanding the ſubject; particularly by thoſe in the country, whoſe ſituation as magiſtrates, pariſh-officers, &c. enable them to make accurate obſervations on the condition and increaſing numbers of the poor; and which, if collected and digeſted, would, I doubt not from my own experience, eſtabliſh the juſtice of Mr. Malthus's objections to our ſyſtem, relating to this very large and daily increaſing part of our population.

Your Correſpondent, in enumerating the objects of Mr. Malthus's work, wholly omits the mention of a principal and main part of his deſign; being, to expoſe the abſurd interferences of governments in all ages, for increaſing the numbers of the lower orders of ſociety; and particularly in this country, by the baneful effects of the poor laws, which he ſo juſtly repreſents as increaſing the miſeries, as well as the numbers of the poor themſelves, while it deprives the middle claſſes of ſo large a portion of their comforts, and of their power and diſpoſition to increaſe population with its moſt valuable members. It is for retracing theſe fatal ſteps with ſafety, that Mr. Malthus recommends, at page 538, a law to take place at one year after its promulgation, requiring clergymen, before they ſhould ſolemnize any marriage, to read to the parties the law which ſhould enact, that no children born of ſuch marriage would ever be entitled to parochial relief: and, that from two years after the promulgation of the law, no illegitimate child ſhould be entitled to pariſh aſſiſtance; but parents be compellable to maintain, and do their beſt endeavours for raiſing all ſuch children. The other recommendations of Mr. Malthus are not leſs partially or unfairly repreſented by your Correſpondent, at the bottom of page 93.

Your Correſpondent unjuſtly accuſes Mr. Malthus of taking a narrow and confined view of the ſubject, and claims the merit of diſcovering, that the millions of animals and plants which are annually brought into exiſtence, are but ſufficient to ſupply the waſte that is continually taking place; forgetting to notice the diſtinction which Mr. Malthus labours throughout his work to inculcate—that this waſte of vegetables, and the lower orders of animals is unavoidable; while man alone poſſeſſes the reaſoning faculties, which ſhould forbid the deſtroying any of his ſpecies, or his being the means of bringing a child into the world, after the country of its birth has already as many inhabitants as the bounties of nature can ſupport; and teach him, that the other circumſtances, which it is Mr. Malthus's buſineſs to detail in ſo many melancholy pages, as poſitive checks to the rapid increaſe of mankind, are the neceſſary effects of miſery, or of war, and other crimes.

The pages of Mr. Malthus's book furniſh numerous inſtances of the ebbing and flowing of population, as the means of ſubſiſtence varied, or war or epidemics prevailed, although overlooked by your Correſpondent; and Mr. Malthus quotes the official returns lately made to Parliament to ſhew, that the late ſcarcities of 1795 and 1800, had a ſenſible effect in increaſing the deaths, and decreaſing the births in England.

Beſides the two philoſophers jeeringly introduced by your Correſpondent, as ſolitary inſtances of coincidence with Mr. Malthus in opinion, he overlooked the aſſertion of the author, who travelled through a conſiderable portion of Europe in ſearch of information on this moſt important ſubject; that many others even of the lower claſſes in Switzerland and Savoy, ſaw the ſubject in the ſame light; and that in Norway, a traveller frequently hears apprehenſions expreſſed of a redundant population; and

and that there, the danger to the happineſs of the lower claſſes of people from this cauſe is, in ſome degree, ſeen and underſtood: the evidence of Mr. Townſend, who travelled through Spain, is alſo overlooked.

To aſk of your Correſpondent, how "Providence," or "the general laws and conſtitutions of Nature," might "as well have been called an *effect*," may, perhaps, be conſidered by him as a challenge to wage war either with ignorance or conceit;" but I venture to aſk an explanation.

Mr. Malthus propoſes no "horrid auxiliaries" to co-operate in deſtroying the human race, as your Correſpondent inſinuates; but he gives inſtances from authentic hiſtory, where war, infanticide, and ſeveral other horrid crimes exiſted in ſociety, without being able to prevent the increaſe of population beyond the food which the country produced; and where diſeaſe, occaſioned by privation of wholeſome food, was the ultimate means of preſerving the due balance.

As I have not *Dr. Price's* excellent work on *Reverſionary Payments* before me, I ſhall only remark, that Mr. *Malthus* ſtates, at page 228, that *Dr. Price* "*often* mentions the liſts of the yearly births and marriages as expreſſing the number of children born to each marriage:" thoſe who have both the books before them, will eaſily ſettle this point.

The "*influencing a document*," as your Correſpondent calls it, reſpecting the population of London, will probably alſo be explained, without attaching particular blame to *Dr. Price*, if it ſhould appear, that the accounts of the population of ſome of our great towns were from actual enumeration, while the amount of the population of London was calculated by *Dr. Price* from doubtful data. (See a pamphlet of the late *Mr. Wales's* on this ſubject.)

In the ſubſequent part of his letter, your Correſpondent proves himſelf a greater adept in miſquoting, or partially quoting, *Mr. Malthus*, than what even that gentleman is charged with by M. N. reſpecting *Dr. Price*. The note alluded to by your Correſpondent, is upon the following paſſage in the text, at page 228:—"In fact, as long as exactly half the born live to be married, the annual births will always be exactly quadruple the annual weddings, let the prolificneſs of marriages vary in any conceivable degree*."

* "That is, when a ſufficient time is elapſed, to let the births affect the marriages. Before this period, indeed, *Dr. Price's* obſervation would be juſt; but, practically, it ſeldom happens that the women of a country become all at once more prolific than uſual; and in the general tables of mortality, from which the deductions are made, if they be not ſuch, as for the births to affect the marriages, they cannot expreſs a juſt average of any kind, and are in every point of view almoſt uſeleſs."

The ſuppreſſion of the firſt line of this note, gave occaſion for your Correſpondent's temporary triumph reſpecting *births affecting marriages*, and on a term *new to him* in political arithmetic: the artifice of introducing the paſſage—"that, practically, population ſeldom increaſes by *ſtarts*," as part of the above note, (which the words at the bottom of page 95 imply,) is unworthy of any friend of *Dr. Price's*. I turned over many pages of Mr. Malthus's book, without finding ſuch a paſſage: wherever it is, I doubt not but the context will explain it ſatisfactorily. That population may make a *ſtart* on any temporary increaſe of food, without the women becoming all at once more prolific, is amply explained in ſeveral parts of Mr. Malthus's book, by the effect of ſuch favourable circumſtances upon ſingle perſons, to induce them to marry and beget children; upon the health and vigour of the young, which are then rearing to increaſe the population; and upon all ranks, as preſerving life.

Your Correſpondent's acuteneſs in diſcovering "obſcurity and incorrectneſs" in *Mr. Malthus's* book, and ingenuouſneſs in quoting therefrom, is apparent in his omitting the latter part of the paſſage from page 236 and 237; which runs thus:

"It will be obſerved, that when the proportion between the births and burials is given, the period of doubling will be ſhorter, the greater the mortality; becauſe the births, as well as deaths, are increaſed by this ſuppoſition; and they both bear a greater proportion to the whole population, than if mortality were ſmaller, and there were a greater number of people in advanced life." It is M. N. who abſurdly aſſumes the caſe, wherein the ratio of births to deaths are firſt to be as eight to ten, and afterwards as abſurdly changed to eight to nine; although the words quoted by himſelf from *Mr. Malthus*, require it to be *a given ratio*. The *length of life* is intended by Mr. Malthus to be the variable quantity affecting the time of doubling the population. Had the whole of the above paſſage been quoted, M. N. could not have claimed this ſame fact as

his

his own discovery at the top of the last column of his letter. *Mr. Malthus* expressly tells us, that the Tables at pages 238 and 239, which are copied from *Susmilch*, were calculated by *Mr. Euler*; and he might, therefore, have overlooked *Dr. Price's* theorem for the same purpose, mentioned by your Correspondent; who says—"the numbers in the first *are contained* in this very second Table." Whether this be true or not, those who have *Dr. Price's* book before them, can easily determine. I hope I have said enough to shew, that M. N. "is as ill qualified to appreciate the knowledge and abilities, as he has been unjust in representing the opinions of" Mr. Malthus. And am,

Crown-str. Westminster, Your's, &c.
Sept. 10, 1804. JOHN FAREY.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

"——— absentem qui rodit amicum,
Qui non defendit alio culpante
——— niger est." HORAT.

SIR,

I HAVE often deplored that propensity in several learned men, which leads them to depreciate the works of each other. All who are influenced by this principle are degraded by it; as it argues a littleness of mind, and ferocity of manners, which should never appear in a scholar.—For,

"——— ingenuas didicisse fideliter artes
Emollit mores nec sinit esse feros." OVID.

But, perhaps, this maxim is now antiquated.

The travels and labours of Mr. *Anquetil du Perron* to recover the works attributed to *Zoroaster*, are well known. In the preliminary discourse to his translation of the *Zend Avesta*, which he printed at Paris, after his return from the East, in 1771, and which he dedicated to the *French and English Nations*, he was sarcastically severe on some of the Professors and Doctors of the University of Oxford, whom he accused of ignorance in those tongues which they professed to teach. As he was treated by the members of that learned seminary with the most polite attention, this certainly was a grievous offence, "and grievously he suffered for it;" for shortly after came out a most severe critique on his work, from the caustic pen of Sir William Jones, entitled "*Lettre à Monsieur A——— du P———, dans laquelle est compris l'Examen de sa Traduction des Livres attribués à Zoroastre.*" This, it seems, has rendered the venerable author of the French *Zend Avesta* implacable; for in his late work, the OUPNEK'HAT, translated into Latin, and published at Strasburgh, 1800—1802, in two vols. 4to. he has amply repaid Sir William Jones in his own coin. See OUPNEK'HAT, vol. I. page 733, and vol. II. page 846, &c. But really such recriminations are a discredit to literature. Mr. *du Perron*, however, does not stop here.—Every Englishman, who professes to be acquainted with Asiatic literature, must come in for a share of reproach; for Mr. *Du Perron* takes for motto to his invective against Sir William Jones, "*Ab uno disce omnes*;" and, among the *rest*, he lays unmerciful hands on William Hunter, Esq. author of an "Account of the Astronomical Labours of Jayasinha, Rajah of Ambhere;" printed in vol. V. of the *Asiatic Researches*, page 177, &c.; in which account, Mr. Hunter has introduced the Preface to an astronomical work by Jayasinha, entitled "*Zeej Mohammed Shahee*;" the Persian text of which, with an English version, are printed in parallel volumes, "both full of mistakes:"—"*utrum erroribus scatens*," says Mr. *Du Perron*; and it must be allowed, that *one-half* of this censure is true, for the Persian text is very incorrect, as it stands in the English edition of the Asiatic Researches; but whether so in the Calcutta edition, I cannot positively assert, as I have it not at hand; but I take it for granted that the Calcutta edition is correct, for, having had occasion to collate some other volumes of the London edition with the corresponding ones printed at Calcutta, I have detected several errors in the former, which did not exist in the latter. Yet on this ground *alone*, if I mistake not, does Mr. *Du Perron* charge Mr. Hunter with a total ignorance of the Persian language; and roundly asserts, that he must have received the translation from the mouth of an interpreter who, while he was translating the original, *added* some words which did not exist in the Persian text. This is a heavy charge, but it is necessary to hear it from Mr. *Du Perron's* own pen, and the evidence also by which he endeavours to support it.

"D. Hunter *Persicum* Anglicè ipsum vertisse putares? nihil minus: ex ore interpretis simpliciter excepit. Inde, p. 183, in versione legitur: '*Since the time of the Martyr-Prince*, whose sins are forgiven, *Mirza Uluga Beg, to the present.*' In Persico, *az zaman Schab Mirze anee (Oulug) beig ta in zaman*, ubi nec *Martyr Princeps*, nec *cujus peccata condonata sunt*. Ab interprete versionem dictante ut mos est quando de Magnatibus, Sanctis, Summis, celebribus viris loquuntur ut, *super eum pax, Misericordia Dei sit*, &c quod bonus Anglus textum ipse haud legens, haud intelligens

ſigens, non adverterit, verba iſta fuerunt adcita."

Now, Sir, highly as I eſteem the learning, induſtry, and labours of the venerable Mr. *A du Perron*, I cannot forbear ſaying this charge is illiberal and diſingenuous; and I hope ſoon to prove *unfounded*. William Hunter, Eſq. is at preſent a moſt reſpectable member of the Aſiatic Society; and his literary talents are an honour both to himſelf and his country: and as without a thorough knowledge of the Perſian language, he could not have been admitted among the members of that honourable and uſeful inſtitution, this conſideration alone will, doubtleſs, be thought by moſt (if not all) of your readers a ſufficient confutation of the illiberal, not to ſay invidious, "*haud legens, haud intelligens*," of Mr. *Du Perron*. But Mr. Hunter has added "*Martyr Prince*," and, "*whoſe ſins are forgiven*," which are not in the Perſian text, and which he muſt have received from the mouth of an interpreter, it being the cuſtom to *add* ſuch words when *ſpeaking* of deceaſed ſaints, great men, &c. Mr. *Du Perron* is too well acquainted with Arabic and Perſian manuſcripts not to know, that it is as common a cuſtom to uſe ſuch words when *writing* of great men, ſaints, &c. as when *ſpeaking* of them: and it would have required only a ſmall meaſure of candour in Mr. *Du Perron*, to have ſuppoſed that theſe words were actually in the manuſcript uſed by Mr. Hunter; but, through the ignorance or careleſſneſs of the compoſitor or Editor, were omitted in the Britiſh edition: for I ſtill take it for granted they are in that of Calcutta. But were they even abſent from both, I have inconteſtable proof that they were in the manuſcript uſed by Mr. Hunter; and that they were neither added by him, nor by any interpreter. A very correct copy of the "*Zeej Mohammed Shahee*" now lies before me, and in it the Perſian text of the paſſage, referred to by Mr. *Du Perron*, ſtands thus:—"*Az Zemân ſhâh ſhubeed, maaſoor Murza Ulug Beeg ta een zemân.*" The proper tranſlation of which is that given by Mr. Hunter; and in which, "*Shâh Shubeed*" is literally the "*Martyr-Prince*;" and "*maaſoor*"—"*whoſe ſins are forgiven.*"

To many the whole of this buſineſs may appear a matter of little importance, and the treſpaſſing thus on your time and paper may be thought to require an apology; but mindful of my *motto*, and the command of a ſuperior authority—"Whatſoever ye would that men ſhould do unto you, do ye even ſo to them"—I have felt it my duty thus to vindicate the literary (and indeed moral) character of an abſent gentleman; and not only *his* character, but that of the Aſiatic Society, and all the *Britiſh Orientaliſts*, the whole of whom are included in the ſweeping cenſure of Mr. *Du Perron*; for the reader will not forget that he commences his invective with "*Ab uno diſce omnes.*"—(See *Oupnek'hat*, vol. I. page 733.) It neceſſarily, therefore, follows, that this ONE being exculpated, *the reſt* are proved to be innocent.

As I have no doubt your Magazine will travel as extenſively as the *Oupnek'hat*, permit me to conclude with indulging the hope, that this paper may even yet reach the eye of Mr. *Du Perron*, and not only ſpread the vindication of Mr. Hunter as far as the unfounded charge brought againſt him, but alſo ſhew the learned tranſlator of the *Oupnek'hat*, that there are Engliſhmen who, while they deplore that irritability of temper, and exuberant ſelf-complacence, which have too frequently appeared in his uſeful writings, know well how to venerate his general virtues, and reſpect his learning; and who earneſtly wiſh, for the honour of literature, that national prejudices and enmity may never be permitted to mingle themſelves in the ſcientific purſuits of the Engliſh and French literati: for as theſe may be termed *citizens of the world*, being born for the common good of mankind, they ſhould ever, as far as poſſible, forget that their reſpective countries are unhappily divided by political contentions, and the horrid alarms of war. I am, Sir, Your's, &c.

Mancheſter, Aug. 28. A. C.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN Bomaro's "*Dictionnaire d'Hiſtoire Naturelle*," third edition, 1776, is the following extraordinary paſſage, under the word *Crabe*:—"*On voit des crabes d'une grandeur démeſurée dans l'Ile des Cancres, en Amerique: ce fut dans cet endroit, et par ces mêmes animaux, qu'en* 1605, *le fameux navigateur Anglois*, François Drack, *fut aſſaili, et périt miſerablement; quoique bien armé, il lui fallut ſuccomber et devenir la proie de ces crabes monſtreux.*"—"Crabs of an immoderate ſize are found in the Iſle of Crabs, in America. It was in this place, and by theſe animals, that, in 1605, the famous Engliſh navigator, *Francis Drake*, was aſſailed, and periſhed miſerably. Although well armed, he was obliged to yield, and become the prey of thoſe monſtrous crabs." With reſpect to the

truth

truth of this ſtrange ſtory, it is enough to obſerve, that Sir Francis Drake died at ſea, near the Iſthmus of Darien, in 1596; and that no adventure in the leaſt reſembling this, is mentioned by his biographers. It would, however, be gratifying to curioſity to know what could be the foundation of ſuch a tale, and whether any other Engliſh navigator is recorded to have met with any ſimilar diſaſter. Allow me to throw this enquiry before your intelligent readers. I am, Sir,

Your's, &c. N. N.

P. S. In Smollet's "Roderic Random," one of the ſea characters uſes the phraſe, in relation to a dying man, "His anchor's apeak, the *land-crabs will have him.*" Could the ſtory have riſen from a miſtake in applying a phraſe of this kind?

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS I find that the note in page 327 of your Magazine of the 1ſt of May, has been miſunderſtood, in as far as it reſpects Mr. Romeuf, one of the *aides-de-camp* of M. *De la Fayette*; it ſeems proper to obſerve, that I am convinced M. *De Mouſtier* alluded only to the conduct of that young officer, in his public capacity, in executing the orders of his military ſuperior, and reſiſting thoſe of the King, and not to any peculiar indelicacy in his manner of executing thoſe orders, nor to any part of his deportment in private life.

I have reaſon to believe alſo, that *M. De Mouſtier* was miſtaken in deſcribing the Count *De Ferſen* (page 322, col. 2.) as miniſter from Sweden: that gentleman being then only colonel of a Swediſh regiment in the French ſervice.

London, I am, Sir, &c.
Sept. 12, 1804. JOHN DOUGALL.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AN old admirer of the Monthly Magazine wiſhes the Editor's numerous correſpondents would inform him, whether Oliver Cromwell coined ſilver halfpence? If he did, what value is now attached to them? As he has ſeen a ſmall coin, half the ſize of the ſilver penny of the Protector, with St. George's Croſs on one ſide, and the Iriſh Harp on the reverſe, ſaid to be his *halfpenny*; which coin has been in the poſſeſſion of a reſpectable family for more than a century.

A neighbouring gentleman has a ſhilling (with a full face) of Edward the Sixth; alſo, a ſixpence of Mary the Firſt, an admirable impreſſion. What may their value be now eſtimated at? The ſame perſon has a ſilver medal, (date 1537,) larger than a crown-piece, caſt in ſand, in high preſervation; repreſenting, on one ſide, Abraham offering up Iſaac; and, on the reverſe, the Crucifixion. This was dug out of the rubbiſh, near Clepſton-Caſtle, and is ſuppoſed to be an unique. By any notice reſpecting theſe coins from your learned correſpondents, a favour will be conferred on your conſtant friend,

Aug. 9, 1804. ARCHÆOLOGUS.

N. B. The writer has the common *penny* of the Protector.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WILL any of your philological correſpondents do me the favour to inform me, what authority can be alleged for the introduction of the ſound of *y* before *u* long, or the dipthong *ew*, when following a conſonant in the ſame ſyllable; as in *duke (dyuke)*, *new (nyew)*, &c.? This practice is, I believe, almoſt univerſally upheld in one of our departments of public oratory, (the ſtage). *Quere.*—How do ſuch gentlemen pronounce *Jew* and *ruin?* In the courts of law, on the contrary, I have very lately obſerved the preſent Chancellor pronounce *duke, dooke.*

We have, indeed, *few* and *cure*, and a very numerous claſs of words in which this ſound is indiſputably eſtabliſhed; but certainly nothing can be leſs defenſible, or would lead to more ridiculous conſequences in practice, than purſuing analogy alone, in a point ſo extremely irregular as that of pronounciation. I actually know at this time a perſon who always talks of *dure*, and *ſture*, and *cullum*, (*door*, and *floor*, and *column*,) becauſe we have *fool* and *colour*; and *querrel*, I ſuppoſe, becauſe, forſooth, the French is *querelle.* I write this haſtily; but I ſhould like to ſee the ſubject diſcuſſed by ſome of your ingenious correſpondents. I beg to ſubmit, whether it is decided from any written authority, by precept; and whether in its nature it *admits* of being decided by any written authority (either proſe or *poetry*) by example?

On the ſtage I alſo obſerve the word *kind* pronounced *kyind.* In the name of criticiſm, what is the rule for this?—Do theſe reformers know that a numerous claſs of the populace pronounce the word *lover, lovyer?*

Σ.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

TO diſcriminate and diſplay the excellencies of nature, ſeems the characteriſtic property of taſte. Fancy delights to contemplate the ſcenes exhibited with taſte in the regions of poeſy. Who dwells not with rapture in the gardens which have been celebrated by the Muſe of Homer, of Taſſo, and Milton? Who loves not to ramble with Eve through the flowery receſſes of Paradiſe, regaled with a "wilderneſs of ſweets;" or melts not with ſympathy, when ſhe pathetically exclaims—

" Muſt I thus leave thee, Paradiſe? Thus leave
" Thee, native ſoil; theſe happy walks and ſhades,
" Fit haunt of Gods?"

Yet the admonition of the angel to Adam is exhilarating, as it is founded on the ſuperiority, in extent and duration, of intellectual and moral to local and corporeal enjoyments.

" Only add
" Deeds to thy knowledge anſwerable; add faith;
" Add virtue, patience, temperance; add love,
" By name to come call'd charity, the ſoul
" Of all the reſt: then wilt thou not be loath
" To leave this Paradiſe; but ſhalt poſſeſs
" A Paradiſe within thee, happier far."

Paradiſe Loſt, laſt book.

Nay, in mere local reſpects, the expulſion from Eden was not altogether irreparable, except in the diſſolution of the tie of local attachment, as is not unhappily conceived in the following Italian quotation:—

" Un giardino é un luſſo. I ſuoi frutti ſono ſuperiori alla ſpontanea produzione della terra. Il coltivarla é la ſorte naturale dell' huomo. Ció é utile alla ſua ſalute, alla forza, ed alla felicità. Adamo fu ſcacciato dall' Eden; ma nel deſerto c'era molto terreno per fare un' altro Paradiſo. La mano dell' induſtria fà fiorire il deſerto come la roſa. N'ei primi tempi, ſecondo Moſè, ci furono dei campi di paſtura, pelgli armenti ed i greggi dei patriarchi. Quale fu dunque lo ſvantaggio nella maledizione di ſcacciare Adamo dal giardino d'Eden? Egli abbondáva negli altri giardini, di boſchi, e di pergole."

" Compared with the fruitleſs ſand, a garden is a luxury; and its produce gives it a pride and beauty ſuperior to the ſpontaneous offſpring of uncultivated nature. In the cultivation of a garden, man is in his original ſphere; and derives, from his occupation, both health and happineſs. Adam was baniſhed from Eden, indeed; but though deſert, 'the world was all before him, where to chooſe his place of reſt, and Providence his guide,' to form other gardens and groves as fair and happy. His deſcendants, the patriarchs, had fields and flocks, and herds and paſtures. Where lay the evil of the curſe? Unleſs labour be an evil, and uſefulneſs a malady. Surely the evil lay in the forfeiture of the divine favour, which might be recovered by reformation; while under the hand of induſtry, the mighty magician, the wilderneſs ſprings up, and bloſſoms like the roſe."

Allow me to add a few words relative to the term Αναστασις, in conſequence of an inquiry in your admired Magazine. In the Septuagint, it occurs in Zeph. 3 c. 8 v. and in Sam. 3 c. 62 v.; alſo, in 2 Mac. 7 c. 14 v.—12 c. 48 v.; and, in a parentheſis, the next verſe alludes to a cuſtom obſerved in the Eaſt, of praying for the dead. ("For if he had not hoped, that they that were ſlain ſhould have riſen again, it had been ſuperfluous and vain to pray for the dead.") The ſtyle of this verſe reminds us of the apoſtle's alluſion in 1 Cor. 15 c. 29 v. to baptizing for the dead. "If the dead riſe not at all, why are they then baptized for the dead?" The Greek correſponds in the Old Teſtament to the Hebrew (קדם), to riſe or ſtand up. Theſe ſacred Chronicles of the Jews remarkably coincide in manner, and ſometimes in matter or ſentiment, with the "Tale of Troy divine." Homer was the poet and the oracle of the Greeks. The annals of the times of antiquity were recorded in verſe. The ancient and even the modern inhabitants of Greece are diſtinguiſhed by their zeal for Homer, whoſe traditions conſtituted their theological, or mythologic creed. Tales from the lips of the wiſe or the lovely, eſpecially from thoſe of parents, acquire familiarity and credibility with the repetition of years. This tradition is conſecrated to eternity in the full-flowing numbers of the Homeric muſe. The verb ανιστημι occurs in the laſt book of the Iliad: firſt at verſe 551, the cloſe of the ſpeech of Achilles to Priam, "whoſe grief was unavailing to raiſe up, or reinſtate his darling Hector;" and next it occurs at verſe 756, expreſſive of the inefficacy of Achilles's inſults to the body of Hector, as means to reinſtate or raiſe up his deareſt Patroclus. Impoſſible! Yet Achilles is ſaid to believe, that he was reviſited by the ſhade of his deceaſed friend. The dead bodies of Patroclus

troclus and Hector were preſerved unblemiſhed and fair, by the ambroſial inſtillations of Apollo and Venus.

Are the notions of reſurrection, incorruptibility, and immortality to the illuſtrious of our race, diſcoverable thus in Homer? If ſo, it behoves us to ſearch the Scriptures, and ſee whether or not, like the Greeks, we give heed and credence to fables cunningly deviſed.

Brook, July 1804. W. E.

P. S. Without preſumption, it may be propoſed as a theſis to any of your critical correſpondents—"A comparative eſtimate of the authenticity and credibility of the works of Moſes and of Homer, conſidered as authors, whoſe compoſitions, theological and hiſtorical, were accredited in Judea and in Greece, and produced a moral effect, or exerted a practical influence of the moſt conſpicuous and durable nature on their reſpective countrymen, the Jews and the Grecians?"

For the Monthly Magazine.

REPORT *of the* COMMITTEE *of the* HOUSE *of* COMMONS, *appointed to enquire into the* STATE *of* IRELAND, *as to its* CIRCULATING PAPER, *its* SPECIE, *and* CURRENT COIN, *and the* EXCHANGE *between that* PART *of the* UNITED KINGDOM *and* GREAT BRITAIN, *with their* OBSERVATIONS *and* OPINION *thereupon.*

(*Continued from p.* 39. *No* 118)

YOUR Committee now proceed to the third and moſt important head of their arrangement, the remedies of the evil; but firſt they wiſh to obſerve upon an opinion entertained by ſome of the witneſſes, that the preſent high exchange operates as a tax upon abſentees, and is in effect a bounty on export, and a diſcouragement to import. If the real exchange were unfavourable to Ireland, the opinion might have ſome foundation; but if it be, as it has been already ſuggeſted, in favour of Ireland, the abſentee who receives his rents in guineas has a gain inſtead of a loſs on the remittance; a fact which is felt and acknowledged by all proprietors in thoſe diſtricts where rents are ſo paid. On the other hand, if the rates of the nominal exchange againſt Ireland ariſe from the depreciation of the circulating paper there, that depreciation muſt equally affect the reſident and the abſent proprietor; the difference is, that the abſentee ſees the depreciation reduced to an *item* in his account, when the paper is to be converted for him into the currency of another country, but it operates on the reſident, by raiſing the price of every thing; and though he feels the effect, yet its operation is ſo blended with the price that it does not preſent itſelf offenſibly.

As to an exchange founded on depreciation operating on exports and imports, your Committee cannot expreſs their ſentiments in clearer terms than Mr. Borrowes uſes, when he ſays, "that ſuch an exchange has not the ſmalleſt influence on the trade of the country, either by encouraging its exports or checking its imports, becauſe in the caſe of exports the exporting merchants pay as much more as the depreciation for every article which the exporting merchants draw back in the exchange, and which renders the exchange nugatory upon exports; and in the caſe of imports, the importing merchants receive ſo much more as the depreciation amounts to, which prevents Iriſh exchange acting as a reſtraint, and thereby an exchange, founded on a depreciated currency, ſtands upon principles totally different from an exchange founded on a currency not depreciated."

The great and effectual remedy to the high and fluctuating rates of the exchange, undoubtedly, would be the repeal of the reſtriction act from whence all the evils have flowed; the common circulating medium being thereby reſtored, the riſe of exchange above par would be limited to the expence of tranſporting ſpecie; and paper being convertible into gold, its depreciation would be prevented. The expence and difficulty to which the bank of Ireland and other banks might be expoſed, in the event of the reſtriction being taken off, under the preſent circumſtances of the exchange, form however a ſtrong argument againſt the ſudden adoption of ſuch a meaſure.

No other reaſon ariſing from commercial motives has ſuggeſted itſelf to your Committee for its continuance in Ireland, more eſpecially if the real exchange be favourable, as they have already ſtated that it muſt be in their opinion; but as its continuance may be connected with political conſiderations, the diſcuſſion of which would involve your Committee in a very extended and tedious enquiry, they abſtain from entering into the general expediency of removing or continuing the reſtriction at the preſent time, or into any conjecture of the period when it may be expedient.

Such remedies, therefore, as may anſwer to give redreſs during its continuance, are next to be conſidered; and the great object of many of thoſe which have been

been ſuggeſted, is the procuring a common circulating medium in the abſence of guineas.

With this view, a conſolidation of the two banks of England and Ireland, has been propoſed and ſupported with very plauſible arguments by Mr. Borrowes; but its expediency, ſeems rather problematical; and when the rapid advances which the manufactures, trade, and agriculture of Ireland have made ſince the eſtabliſhment of the bank, and the great aſſiſtance which they have received from it under the wiſe and liberal conduct of its directors, are conſidered, your Committee cannot recommend the putting thoſe benefits to a hazard, even if the redreſs of a high exchange could be enſured thereby: but, putting the hazard out of the queſtion, the meaſure ſeems impracticable without the conſent of both banks, which the evidence ſhews very unlikely to be procured.

Other modes of obtaining a common medium, ſuch as that of inducing or even compelling the bank of Ireland to give bank of England notes in exchange for their own on demand, or to make their own exchangeable for them in London, or to give bills of exchange on London for them, have been ſuggeſted; and there is no doubt any of them would have the effect of rectifying the exchange. The objection that has been made to this propoſal, is the difficulty and expence to the bank of Ireland which would attend the procuring a fund in London on which to draw. On this your Committee obſerve, generally, that neither the difficulty nor the expence attendant on this meaſure would be ſo great as that to which the bank, by its conſtitution, is neceſſarily ſubject at all times when not protected by a reſtriction from performing its engagements; and that whatever funds the bank formerly applied, or intend again to apply, on the removal of the reſtriction to provide for the difficulty and expence of obtaining a ſupply of gold, might in the interim be applied to the procuring of Engliſh bank notes. The evidence of Mr. Winthrop points out the practicability of obtaining a ſufficient ſupply of bank of England notes with ſuch a fund; his expreſſion is, that "the bank of Ireland, or any perſon, may procure bank notes now to any extent if they will pay for them." But Mr. Mansfield's evidence ſo clearly ſhews the practical mode of carrying this meaſure into effect, that your Committee cannot impreſs it too ſtrongly upon the attention of the houſe; it ſhews, in the example of Scotland, how effectually a very ſmall ſum, vigorouſly and wiſely applied, did operate, and that banks there did eſtabliſh an adequate fund, with ultimate advantage to themſelves.

His account ſtates, that "there was, after the peace of Verſailles in 1763, an exchange of 5, or 6 per cent. againſt Scotland with London, created by perſons collecting gold from the different banks there, bringing it to London, and paſſing their bills at Edinburgh for it, in order to put a profit into their own pockets by raiſing the exchange. The two chartered banks of Scotland, ſeeing that this exchange aroſe from artificial means, collected as much funds as they could to bring to London, and by drawing gradually at ½ or 1 per cent leſs than the others reduced the exchange to what they eſteemed par bills of 40 days date;"—at which it has ſteadily continued ever ſince, unaffected by the failure of the bank of Ayr; the convulſions to credit in general in 1792 and 1793; the failures in 1795; and the difficulties which cauſed the reſtriction in 1797 in England, but which was not extended to the chartered banks of Scotland; and all this notwithſtanding the great preſumption, that if an account of all pecuniary tranſactions between Scotland and England could be aſcertained, it muſt have often happened that the balance was againſt the one country or the other.

This fact gives great force to the arguments of thoſe witneſſes who propoſe that the bank of Ireland ſhould eſtabliſh a credit for the like purpoſe in London; and the preſent peculiar ſituation of the Iriſh finances not only points out a ready, but an adequate and effective fund, which at the ſame time that it gives to the bank of Ireland every proſpect of ſucceſs which has attended the meaſures of the chartered banks of Scotland, exempts it from all expence, riſk, or difficulty which might attend it; for your Committee muſt obſerve, that the banks of Scotland undertook to provide this fund at their own expence, but the bank of Ireland has an opportunity of eſtabliſhing it without expence to themſelves; and further, it appears to have been ſuggeſted to the banks of Scotland by their good ſenſe and patriotiſm, to try the efficacy of a meaſure without precedent, while the bank of Ireland has only to follow an example where ſucceſs has been already demonſtrated by experience.

Your Committee has ſtated, that the great loan, and other ſmaller ſums to be remitted this year from England to the Iriſh

Iriſh government, amounts to £.5,000,000 Iriſh; they have alſo ſhewn that there is reaſon to believe the mode uſed by the Iriſh treaſury of bringing over the loans from England has been prejudicial to the exchange; and the whole weight of evidence goes to ſhew it could be much more advantageouſly managed by the bank of Ireland; they therefore recommend that immediate meaſures ſhould be taken with the bank of Ireland for the purpoſe, and for their eſtabliſhing an effectual fund in London for drawing on, whereby they may gradually reduce the exchange in the manner ſomewhat reſembling that which was adopted by the Edinburgh banks. If any arguments ſhould be thought neceſſary in aid of the ſtrong practical example which Scotland affords, they would refer to the evidence of Mr. D'Olier, and of others, but particularly Mr. Irving, who ſtates, "that if the bank were to inveſt part of its capital in England, thereby furniſhing a fund which would at all times give it the means of drawing, it would in ſuch caſe have a controul over exchange operations, of ſuch power as to enable it at all times to regulate the exchange;" and he ſays again "that he would conſider a loan of 2, 3, or £.4,000,000 in England for the uſe of the government of Ireland, paid into the bank of England, to be placed there to the credit of the bank of Ireland, to operate to all intents and purpoſes as ſuch fund." Mr. Irving adds, "that the creation of ſuch a fund in London might, and moſt probably would, be attended with conſiderable expence to the bank, but the evil of the expence would be temporary, the good would be permanent to the bank and to the public." This plan he ſays, "would neceſſarily oblige the bank of Ireland to be dealers in exchange, which would be a new ſource of advantage that would more than compenſate the additional riſk and trouble." And your Committee are inclined to think that the Union Meaſure makes it expedient that they ſhould deal ſo now, whatever might have been their intereſt or practice before, and that it is the duty of both banks to endeavour, to the utmoſt of their power, to render the money dealings between the two countries as free from fluctuation, and at as ſteady a par at all times as it is between Edinburgh or Liverpool and London; and they agree entirely with that gentleman in his opinion, "That a bank, having an excluſive charter, exacts from its directors a two-fold duty, a duty to the proprietors and a duty to the public, which, operating together, would make the directors avoid ſacrificing their duty towards the public to the intereſt of the proprietors." In this caſe however the intereſt of the proprietors of the bank of Ireland and the public ſeems to be the ſame, and there poſſibly and probably is another fund, which that joint intereſt might induce the directors to inveſt in the bank of England, or uſe for the benefit of the exchange, if they were legally empowered, namely, whatever ſurplus they have of ſpecie in their coffers, over and above what they are allowed by law to iſſue, or what a due conſideration of the circumſtances of Ireland might ſhew it prudent or neceſſary for them to keep there. Of the amount of ſuch ſurplus your Committee do not pretend to form any judgment; be it what it may, it is as uſeleſs both to the bank and to the public where it lies, as if it were buried by them in the earth; but by being applied to free exchange from the miſchiefs which oppreſs it, it might be of eſſential ſervice. If an unfavourable exchange ſhould even take the whole of ſuch ſurplus out of the country, which is by no means to be ſuppoſed, a favourable exchange, which would be the probable conſequence, muſt ſoon bring it back again, and mean time it would not only operate beneficially, but might have the advantage of being at leaſt as completely ſecured for the Iriſh bank proprietors as it is now.

Another means of aiding the endeavours of the bank in creating ſuch a fund of credit in London occurs—the veſting the government with power to iſſue treaſury bills to the bank, not to be made uſe of unleſs they ſhould be found neceſſary to ſupport that credit; and another and effectual reſource ſtill remains—their enlarging their capital for the purpoſe; ſo that upon the whole of the government loans in England, the redundant ſpecie now locked up, the contingent aid of treaſury bills, and a power to the bank of enlarging its capital; your Committee cannot entertain a doubt of the practicability of what they recommend, nor that it ought to have the ſure effect of reducing exchange to par. In caſe of ſuch event, they would alſo ſtrongly urge the doing away the name of exchange, and putting an end to its calculation, by equalizing the monies of account and monies of circulation in both countries, and the fixing the future interchange by bills, at a ſtated number of days, adequate to defray the expence of remitting at all times, ſo as fully to adopt the ſame practice which

prevails

prevails betwen Edinburgh and London, and between Liverpool and London. In mentioning Liverpool (which is divided from Dublin only by the intervention of the Iriſh channel) it is worthy of remark that Mr. Irving ſtates "the ſeparation of Ireland from Great Britain by the ſea not to be an obſtacle to the fixing an invariable exchange between Dublin and London, becauſe it ſeldom happens the variation of poſts exceeds many days;" and Mr. Manſfield's evidence deſerves again to be recurred to, when he ſays "that no inconvenience of any kind had reſulted to Scotland from the ſyſtem, except the temporaryone of the banks having to provide funds in London at the commencement of it; on the contrary he aſſerts it was productive of the greateſt good."

But all the benefits propoſed by this mode of remedies would be of little avail, and of very limited duration, if it did not promiſe at the ſame time to cure the depreciation of paper in Ireland by diminiſhing its over iſſue; a conſequence which your Committee are firmly perſuaded muſt follow the bank of Ireland's notes being made convertible into bank of England notes, almoſt in the ſame manner as if the reſtriction ceaſed, and they were convertible into gold; for if the fund in London of the Iriſh bank ſhould be too rapidly drawn on at any time, they muſt limit their iſſue of notes to leſſen the demand on that fund, their notes would of courſe loſe their depreciation, and become of equal value with the Engliſh notes, into which they would be convertible, or in other words with guineas, while Engliſh notes ſhall be undepreciated; and your Committee do in expreſs terms declare their clear opinion, that it is incumbent on the directors of the bank of Ireland, and their indiſpenſable duty, to limit their paper at all times of an unfavourable exchange during the continuanc of the reſtriction, exactly on the ſame principle as they would and muſt have done in caſe the reſtriction did not exiſt; and that all the evils of a high and fluctuating exchange muſt be imputable to them if they fail to do ſo. Your Committee have a proof of the effect which rendering bank of England notes procurable in Ireland would have upon the exchange, by the great fall of it from Dublin on London, in the months of March, April and May 1797, when government paſſed bank of England notes in Dublin; and this further benefit will attend the reduction of the quantity of their paper, that it will operate as a preparative for more ſpeedily removing the reſtriction on the bank whenever other circumſtances ſhall allow the meaſure to take place. Your Committee however do not wiſh to be underſtood as recommending the reduction of the paper of the bank of Ireland, otherwiſe than cautiouſly and gradually.

It may be material alſo to aſſiſt their endeavours by a diminution of the iſſue of paper from private bankers and other dealers; to effect which much attention ſhould be given to reſtrain the paper of the country banks, by a ſtrict enforcement of the laws reſpecting the regiſtry of bankers, and the full payment of ſtamp duties. It will alſo deſerve conſideration whether at a future time all bankers whatever, except the bank of Ireland, ſhould not be prevented from iſſuing any notes or poſt bills under £.10 or 10 guineas, as Mr. Roach mentions; and as ſoon as a proper and ſufficient ſilver currency is procured, it would ſeem expedient that the iſſue of ſilver notes ſhould be entirely ſuppreſſed.

Before your Committee quit the ſubject of exchange, they wiſh to obſerve, that if their enquiries have failed in enabling them to propoſe any effectual remedy, ſtill a remedy ought to be ſought for by the wiſdom of the houſe, for that a great country, now placed as Ireland is under the ſame legiſlature with England, forming a conſtituent part of the united empire equally as England, or any county in England does, its metropolis, not ſo diſtant from London as any part of Scotland, Newcaſtle, Carliſle or Durham, ſhould labour in its pecuniary intercourſe with England under a conſtant varying exchange, which the others are free from, that the intervention of a narrow ſea, with regular daily packets and ſpeedy means of mutual tranſport, ſhould cauſe an incumbrance in the mutual interchange of money, which does not exiſt where the diſtance by land is greater, and the communication by poſt not more frequent nor more expeditious; that there ſhould be no exchange; or an exchange, commuted for a regular number of days between Edinburgh and Liverpool, and Briſtol, with London, and that an exchange muſt exiſt, or is incapable of ſuch commutation, between Ireland and London; and that the evils which this long enquiry have inveſtigated ſhould be entirely without remedy, are poſitions ſo ſtrange, that your Committee cannot believe them to be founded in the common nature of things, and muſt impute to their own inſufficient inveſtigation, or want of ſagacity, the not having pointed out an adequate remedy, if they have failed

failed to do ſo. They will only add, with reſpect to the money drawn from Ireland, that remittances to abſentees did exiſt before the reſtriction to a conſiderable extent, without producing an exchange conſtantly unfavourable; and that if the high rates of exchange really operate as a tax on them, it does not appear politic or reaſonable to continue any ſuch tax, with a view to encumber the reſort of any Iriſh ſubject to the ſeat of government, and to the depoſit of his dernier reſort of juſtice, more than that of any inhabitant of Scotland, or any county of England; and when it is conſidered, that, if in the natural order of things, undiſturbed by ſuch a meaſure as the reſtriction on ſpecie, the remittances to abſentees, by cauſing a balance of pecuniary intercourſe againſt Ireland, would force an export from thence wherewith to pay it, and reſtore the level, it may be fairly concluded, that the abſentees, by bringing over their money to England, force the manufacture or produce to follow them, which, but for their coming, they would neceſſarily have cauſed to be uſed at home, the only difference is that the produce or manufactures which their incomes naturally promote, would come to be conſumed or uſed in England, in the ſtead of being conſumed or uſed in Ireland; and thus the encouragement to the productive induſtry of Ireland may be ſaid to operate in both caſes, though certainly the non-reſidence of men of fortune on their eſtates is in many reſpects a great and lamentable misfortune to the country. —On the other ſide of the account, with regard to the temporary influx of money to Ireland, from loans for Ireland in England, the temporary remittance of which has been ſaid to operate as a ſet-off againſt the drain of the abſentees, much as they may occaſionally tend towards rendering the balance, and of courſe the exchange favourable, your Committee cannot recommend them as deſirable on that account. It ſhould be remembered, that the relief they afford is temporary, while the drain of intereſt and charges which they create is permanent, and that the advantages which the great loan of this year muſt produce to the exchange, by its tranſmiſſion, ought not to ſuperſede reſorting alſo to a diminution of paper, as a means of permanently rectifying the exchange. Their injurious effects go ſtill farther; each loan, by ſupplying a means of paying any balance of debt due to England, interrupts the natural effect of that debt, to force out export and check import, ſo as to allow the money accounts to right themſelves, and produce the proper level; it alſo, by the ſame operation, encourages import, in providing a ready fund wherewith to pay for it; and it will appear from the papers before your Committee, that the imports of Ireland increaſed during the laſt five years, (in each of which a conſiderable loan was made) compared with the five preceding years, at the average rate of £.1,422,000 the year, and the exports decreaſed during the ſame time, on a like average, in the ſum of £.259,000 official value; while the average annual remittances for the loans, including ſome ſmall payments by Mr. Puget, during thoſe laſt five years, was £.1,406,000. Your Committee feel with ſatisfaction, that this view of the injurious effects of the loans from England, tends to diſpel the gloomy proſpect of the diſtreſſing and ſtill more increaſed height of exchange; when public circumſtances ſhall allow the ſyſtem of Ireland's raiſing the larger portion of her annual ſupply by ſuch loans, to be altered, the ſuppreſſion of this ſyſtem will then naturally tend to make her increaſe her exports and diminiſh her imports, and bring exchange to par.

The ſpecie and current coin of Ireland remain to be conſidered. The evidence very fully points out the miſerable ſituation of the ſilver coinage, or rather of the baſe metal and notes and I. O. U's ſubſtituted in its place.

This evil is clearly to be traced to the unfavourable exchange. The ſtate of the exchange naturally cauſed the ſilver currency of Ireland, ſo long as it was degraded only in the ſame degree with the ſilver currency of England, to transfer itſelf to this country, where it would paſs for the ſame ſum as Engliſh ſilver money. The place of the Iriſh ſilver coin ſo withdrawn was ſupplied in many parts of Ireland by ſilver notes; but in Dublin, where notes of a very ſmall deſcription are not iſſuable, by an extremely baſe ſilver coin, which was privately fabricated in great quantities, and to which nothing but the want of any other medium capable of effecting ſmall payments could have given currency. Some impediment having ariſen to the circulation of the very baſe ſilver, the attention both of the bank of Ireland and of the Government was called to this ſubject, and meaſures appear to have been taken in conſequence of a communication with his Majeſty's privy council, for the coinage and iſſue, by the bank of Ireland, of a conſiderable quantity of dollars, at the price of ſix ſhillings Iriſh per dollar.

Theſe

Theſe Iriſh dollars contain the ſame quantity of ſilver, with thoſe lately iſſued by the bank of England at five ſhillings Britiſh, and differ little in appearance, except in having the name and device of the bank of Ireland, in the place of thoſe of the bank of England.

Your Committee think it proper to call the attention of the Houſe to the difference in value between the two kinds of ſilver currency thus introduced into the two countries. The dollar of the bank of England is very nearly equal in value to the 5*s.* for which it paſſes; the dollar of the bank of Ireland, if the exchange were at par, would be nearly equal in value to 5*s.* 5*d.* Iriſh. The additional 7d. for which it is made to paſs, is a further and a nominal value, which it is obvious that it has been found neceſſary to give to it, in order thereby to ſecure the continuance of its circulation in Ireland, under the preſent circumſtances of the exchange; for if it had been exchangeable for 5*s.* and 5*d.* of the preſent Iriſh paper, there would have been a profit on the exportation of it. Your Committee lament the neceſſity which has thus ari en for ſuffering the ſtate of the exchange, even in any caſe, to preſcribe the value which ſhall be given to the current money, inſtead of providing that the value of the current money ſhall limit, as it ought ever to do, the fluctuations of the rate of exchange.

It is to be obſerved, however, that the meaſure of iſſuing the ſilver currency in queſtion, at the price of ſix ſhillings, is not the act of Government; that the Iriſh dollars are not the legal or ſtandard coin of the kingdom, being deemed to be a mere token, the name token being inſcribed upon them; that they are not caſh within the meaning of the Act of Parliament impoſing the reſtriction; and above all, that they are reſorted to only as a temporary expedient.

Your Committee have been led to enter into theſe particulars by a wiſh to point out the temptation to increaſe the nominal value of the current coin to which a country is ſubjected under the preſent circumſtances of Ireland, and alſo by an anxiety to aſſert the principle, that no depreciation, either of the chief or even of the inferior coins of theſe kingdoms, ought to be looked forward to as the means of remedying the evils reſulting from a too extenſive iſſue of paper, and from a conſequently unfavourable exchange; and they cannot conclude this branch of their ſubject without remarking that the ſtate of the ſilver coinage of Ireland, and the circumſtances which have attended it, form an additional argument in favour of thoſe meaſures for rectifying and fixing the exchange which they have recommended in the preceding part of this Report.

When the exchange ſhall be reduced to its proper ſtate, it appears to your Committee, that the 6*s.* dollar ought to be called in at the expence of the bank of Ireland.

The ſupply of ſilver, which it is in contemplation to procure, conſiſting of dollars only, without ſmaller change, is very ſhort of the quantity ſuppoſed to be neceſſary; and the preſent diſtreſſes from want of ſilver all over Ireland, if ſuffered to increaſe, or even continue, muſt add to the depreciation of paper, by increaſing the quantity in the worſt ſhapes, through the medium of ſmall bankers, and ſhopkeepers with very inadequate capitals; on this ſubject it may be proper to remark, that the laws againſt the iſſuing of counterfeit or baſe coin, as well as againſt the forging of bankers notes, require to be amended and carried into more ſtrict execution.

The copper coinage is ſo defective that it appears there is not a mint halfpenny in circulation; and if it ſhall be thought expedient to equalize the currency, by making the ſhillings contain only 12*d.* your Committee ſubmit the advantage of doing ſo, if it could be accompliſhed with due regard to other circumſtances, before a new copper coinage ſhall take place; and the making the copper penny, halfpenny, and farthing of England, equally current in Ireland, as the ſilver ſhilling or golden guinea; and to abſtain from coining any copper with any ſeparate device, or under any ſeparate weight or deſcripti n for Ireland.

For the Monthly Magazine.

On WHITE-WASHING *the* TRUNKS *of* TREES.

CONCEIVING that the following diſcovery may be of uſe to the planter in general, and particularly to the orchardiſt, I make no heſitation in communicating it to the Editor of the Monthly Magazine. Being one day, in the courſe of laſt month, upon a viſit at my friend's, Mr. Leigh, of Boulder, near Yarmouth, in the Iſle of Wight, I remarked that ſeveral of the trunks of the trees, in his orchard, had been covered with *white-waſh*; upon enquiring the reaſon, he replied, that he had done it with a view *to keep off the hares*, and other animals, and

that

that it was attended not only with that good effect, but ſeveral others; for it *made the rind ſmooth and compact, by cloſing up the cracks*; it entirely *deſtroyed the moſs*; and as the rains waſhed off the lime, *it manured the roots*. Theſe ſeveral advantages deriving from ſo ſimple a practice deſerve, I truſt, to be more generally known, which end will be effectually obtained, ſhould it meet with your approbation to inſert them in your uſeful Miſcellany. I have only to add, that the white-waſh is made in the uſual manner with lime, and may be applied twice, or oftener, if neceſſary. I am,

Upper Baker-ſtreet, Your's, &c.
Aug. 21, 1804. T. NORTHMORE.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT *of a recent* VOYAGE *to* MALTA *and* SICILY.

(*Continued from p.* 121, *No.* 119.)

AUGUST, 1802.—Before my narrative returns to Sicily, I ſhall employ a few pages in noting down the principal hiſtorical epochs of this Iſland. Subſequent to the meridian power of the Empire of Rome, when inveterate habits of luxury and diſſipation, induced by a long courſe of proſperity, had unnerved the ſinews of Roman Government, and the faireſt provinces had invited the incurſions of the hardy barbarians of the north, the Vandals were the firſt who extended their ravages to this delightful Iſland. This firſt invaſion of Sicily happened in the reign of the Emperor Theodoſius, the younger, about the beginning of the fifth century, and was led by Genſeric the Vandal. He was followed by Theodoric the Goth, who eſtabliſhed the chief fortreſs of the Iſland at Palermo, then called Panormus. After him, the Goths were ſucceſsfully oppoſed during the reign of Juſtinian, by his general, Beliſarius; and, at length, finally expelled the Iſland.

In the eleventh century of the Chriſtian æra, an ardent ſpirit of enterprize and ambition ſuggeſted to the Moſlem legiſlator the bold expedient of aſſuming the character of the prophet of the Moſt High. Great talents, animated eloquence, gracefulneſs of perſon, and the moſt determined perſeverance, all elevated to public obſervation by a matrimonial alliance with an opulent and honourable houſe, ſecured eventual ſucceſs; and Mahommed left to his followers, mingled with an affectionate veneration for his military proweſs and intellectual accompliſhments, the moſt fervent zeal to propagate, amid new conqueſts, the doctrines and promiſes of a new faith. All the ſouthern border of the enfeebled empire of Rome, Aſia Minor, Africa, and Spain, and, at a later period, the mightieſt empires of the Eaſt, ſunk under the irreſiſtible efforts of their enthuſiaſtic valour.

Sicily felt early the full meaſure of their fury. Through the eighth, ninth, tenth, and part of the eleventh centuries, the continued irruptions of the Saracens ſeamed the whole Iſland with fire and blood; and, through all its extremities, completed that deſolation which earlier marauders had already half accompliſhed.

The Saracenic marauders were ſucceeded by the Norman conqueror. About the ſame period that William of Normandy invaded this country, Count Roger, brother of Robert the Norman, paſſed over from Italy into Sicily, with an army, to wreſt the Iſland from the Saracens. After a ſeries of ſucceſſes, having nearly made himſelf maſter of the Iſland, Roger was, at the end of three years, joined by his brother Robert in perſon. With their united forces they laid ſiege to Palermo; and, at the end of five months, by the aid of ſome Chriſtian ſoldiers, ſerving in the Saracen army, they got poſſeſſion of the city and fortreſs.

Count Roger reigned forty years in Sicily, without aſſuming the regal title; in the courſe of which period, under his prudent government, the Iſland, in ſome degree, recovered from the ravages and perpetual deſolation to which, previous to the expulſion of the Saracens, it had been continually ſubjected. Moſt of the towns in the interior of the country were repaired, or rebuilt, at the inſtance of this prince; and, in general, ſuch advantages appear to have accrued to Sicily under his auſpices, as to give him a juſt claim to the title of the Great Count Roger, beſtowed on him by the Sicilians. Like William, the Engliſh Conqueror, he appears to have introduced a ſpecies of feudal ſyſtem into Sicily; but of a much leſs oppreſſive nature, than that by which the Engliſh tyrant endeavoured to break the ſpirit of his enſlaved ſubjects. Roger indeed began his military career by driving a ſet of villainous plunderers out of the country, and ſubſtituting a firm but equitable authority in their place. William, after gaining the field from his valiant and more generous rival by artifice, incapable of winning the affections of his new ſubjects, ſought ſecurity only in ſyſtematic ſeverity and injuſtice.

Count Roger died in A. D. 1110; and, after

after a few months was ſucceeded by Roger II. who, in 1130, by the advice of his nobles, and the conſent and countenance of the Pope, aſſumed the title of King.

Roger was wiſe, diſcreet, and provident, and placed his dependance rather in counſel than in arms. He was a great admirer of men of learning or valour, in whatever nation they were found. And many who entered into his ſervice by his invitation, were advanced by him to the higheſt honours of his kingdom. He died in 1154, leaving his ſon, William the Wicked, his ſucceſſor, the character of whoſe reign is ſufficiently deſignated by the epithet applied to him.

William the Good came to the crown after William the Wicked, his father*. After his death (A. D. 1189) followed a ſeries of confuſions and civil wars. Tancred, Count of Lecce, was declared king in 1190; and entertained the King of France and Richard Cœur de Lion, of England, with great hoſpitality, at Meſſina, on their way to the Holy Land.

Henry the Emperor, who ſo treacherouſly impriſoned Richard Cœur de Lion, on his return from the cruſade, after the death of the Count de Lecce got poſſeſſion of Sicily, about A. D. 1200: for half a century after which period, continual ſtruggles enſued for the throne of Sicily, either between the true or pretended heir to it and the reigning Pope. At length, Charles, Count of Anjou, and, in right of his counteſs, Lord of Provence, Languedoc, and great part of Piedmont, poſſeſſed himſelf of the crown. The tyranny of this prince, and the licentiouſneſs of the French introduced by him into Sicily, incited the Sicilians to the remarkable conſpiracy, well remembered to this very day, in every part of the Iſland, under the title of the Sicilian Veſpers. John de Procida, a noble Salernitan, and Lord of the Iſland of Procida, in the bay of Naples, planned, and by his perſeverance matured, this remarkable plot. John, though a nobleman, practiſed alſo as a phyſician, and had been one of the counſel of Frederic II. and Manfred, two of the fleeting governors of Sicily, and even of Charles of Anjou himſelf. Deeply incenſed againſt Charles for having, on pretence of treaſon, deprived him of his eſtate, and againſt the French, ſome of whom had debauched his wife, he retired to Conſtantia, Queen of Arragon, and was, by her huſband, King Peter, created a baron of the kingdom of Valentia, and Lord of Luxen, Benizzano, and Palma. Here he continued to receive intelligence of the diſaffections of the Sicilians to the French, and, therefore, determined to paſs into the Iſland in diſguiſe, there to concert meaſures with thoſe diſpoſed, like himſelf, to free Sicily from the French yoke. From Sicily, he proceeded to the Emperor Palæologus, at Conſtantinople. Palæologus having, at that time, reaſon to apprehend an invaſion of his own dominions from Charles, Procida's perſecutor, was eaſily perſuaded to aid Procida in the advancement of a project calculated to give Charles cauſe of detention far from Greece. Procida proceeded from the Emperor to the Pope, who readily entered into his meaſures, and wrote to Peter, King of Arragon, inviting him to do the ſame. Procida returned to Arragon himſelf in the beginning of the following year, and having ſhewn his letters from the Pope, from the Sicilian barons, and ſtated his aſſurance of the friendly diſpoſition of Palæologus, ſecured Peter in the intereſt of the conſpirators. Unfortunately for their ſcheme, the Pope at this juncture died, and was ſucceeded by a friend of Charles. This event damped the ardour of the King of Arragon. Nevertheleſs, Procida did not relinquiſh his object. From Italy, whither he had returned a ſhort time before the death of the Pope, who had favoured his cauſe, he paſſed a ſecond time into Sicily; renewed his conferences with the conſpirators; proceeded once more to the Emperor Palæologus; received of him 30,000 ounces of gold; and with them haſtened back to Arragon. Here Peter, having recovered his zeal in the cauſe, was haſtening his preparations to ſupport the cauſe of Procida in Sicily, as ſoon as the conſpirators ſhould have perpetrated their general murder. Procida left him ſo engaged, and went to Palermo to attend the execution of the plot. On Eaſter Monday, A. D. 1282, at the ringing of the bell for veſpers*, the conſpirators roſe all over the Iſland, and without diſtinction of age, ſex, or condition, maſſacred every individual of the French nation. Peter ſoon after took poſſeſſion of the Iſland, eſtabliſhed his royal court at Palermo, and

* This prince demanded and obtained in marriage Joan, daughter of Henry II. of England.

* It ought to be obſerved, that ſome hiſtorians of eſtabliſhed repute vary from this account of the reſult of the conſpiracy: they aver, that the maſſacre took place previous to its intended execution, in conſequence of an unexpected affray between a Frenchman and a young Sicilian, who formed a part of a grand proceſſion in the environs of Palermo.

prevailed on the Sicilians to ſwear allegiance to his ſon, Don James, as his lawful ſucceſſor and heir: and henceforward, though not without interruption, the crown of Sicily may be conſidered as merging in that of Arragon or Spain.

Eruptions of Ætna on record, as enumerated by Fazellus, together with thoſe which have occurred ſince his Time.

Being ignorant of the date of the firſt eruption, he begins by obſerving, as Pauſanias alſo has done, that in the time of the Sicani, who, after the Aborigines, were maſters of all Sicily, the continual and deſtructive eruptions of the mountain obliged the inhabitants to retire from the eaſt ſide of the Iſland, as moſt expoſed to its malignant effects, to the weſt ſide. The Siculi, or Sicilians, who ſucceeded in the domination of the Iſland to the Sicani, have left no preciſe dates of eruptions; but when the Greeks were maſters of the Iſland, three happened between the time of their firſt arrival and the ſixth year of the Peloponneſian war; that is, between the years 730 and 430, before Chriſt. Others followed in 402, 152, and 125. This laſt was ſo peculiarly fatal to the city of Catania, that the Roman ſenate, in commiſeration of the injuries they had ſuſtained by it, remitted all tribute due from the inhabitants to the republic for ten years. This and the two following were, probably, the eruptions that buried thoſe parts of old Catania, from which the late Prince of Biſcarri drew the antiquities with which his muſeum is ſtored. For the next recorded by Fazellus happened in the reign of Caligula. Another in A. D. 254. Among a variety of others, not ſpecifically dated, one occurred in which the lava flowed into the ſea, and filled up the harbour of Catania: an irreparable injury, as this fine city, though built even on the water's edge, has no port, or harbour, whatever. Other eruptions happened in 1169, 1329, and 1444. From this time, for ſome years, the mountain ceaſed to emit fire or ſmoke; inſomuch, that the mountaineers occaſionally explored the crater without inconvenience. But, as the hiſtorian expreſſes himſelf, "*inconſtans hæc conſuetudo fuit*," for a terrible eruption happened in 1536. In too curiouſly exploring the mountain, about this time, a learned phyſician of this country loſt his life.

This eruption was ſucceeded by one in 1537. Since the time of our hiſtorian, a moſt deſtructive one happened in 1669. This broke out from the ſide of the mountain, as moſt preceding ones had done, at the diſtance of fourteen miles from the ſummit:—a ſmall crater mountain, now called Monte Roſſo, from its red calcined hue, one mile in circumference at its baſe, was formed on this occaſion, out of which flowed a tremendous torrent of fiery lava, half a mile broad, that overwhelmed a great part of the city of Catania, and there met the ſea.

There ſtands in Catania a ſmall old caſtle, round which this lava chanced to form almoſt a complete *detour*, leaving the caſtle itſelf, built of hewn blocks of former lavas, uninjured. This is the ſtream whoſe hideous deformity at this day, devoid of vegetable depoſit, ſtill diſfigures the ſouth and weſtern border of Catania, and on which a conſiderable part of the new and noble city of modern Catania is erected.

Another great ſtream of lava iſſued from the mountain in 1693, accompanied by an earthquake, which proved fatal to a great part of Catania, and to ſome thouſands of its inhabitants. Other ſtreams of lava have burſt from the mountain ſince that period, but productive of leſs extenſive deſolation. One of very recent date, that ſkirted the borders of Bronti, the eſtate granted by the King of Naples, with the title, to Lord Nelſon, was viſible from the ſpot where we made our repaſt. This and other objects we enjoyed the view of, till the neceſſity of a ſpeedy return to our convent obliged us to reſume our ride down the mountain. We remounted our mules, and almoſt overcome with the heat of the ſun in traverſing a hideous plain of cinereous lava, two miles broad at the foot of the mountain, we reached the convent at ſix in the evening.

Next morning a ſlight fever detained me at the convent, which increaſed towards night. I remained, therefore, alone to recover in this quiet little retirement for four days; mean time, my feet ſuffered extremely, and the ſkin of my face peeled off entirely. By the kindneſs of Providence, and the civil attentions of the very few reſident members of this little religious eſtabliſhment, I recovered ſufficient ſtrength, in four or five days, to follow my companions, and with one faithful guide, my muleteer, June 9th, as ſoon as we could diſpoſe ourſelves and our baggage conveniently on two mules, I left the convent.

We paſſed along the numerous villages, vineyards, and orchards, that wind round the eaſt ſide of Ætna for ten miles, when we halted to gather ſome delicious cher-

ries

ries that hung over the path we travelled in, which we were allowed to do gratis; and in eight miles more, after travelling full ſix hours, reached a large village, that afforded abundant refreſhment both for ourſelves and our horſes. All the ſloping ſides of Ætna, now in view, were moſt luxuriant in vineyards, mulberry-trees, ſome corn, lupines, flax, and vegetables: now and then we ſaw good oaks and walnut-trees, and many pleaſant country-ſeats and villages. A ride through a ſimilar country of twelve miles, brought us over a mountain-torrent to the foot of Taormini, the ancient Tauromínium: the ſea being often near us on our right, and Ætna crowning the proſpect on our left.

I pauſed at a tolerable *albergo*, in a dirty village built along the ſtrand, at the foot of the lofty rocks, on a ſhelf of which Taormini ſtands. I paſſed an hour or two in gazing with aſtoniſhment on the rocky pinnacles which overhang Taormini, on the ſummit of one of which the Saracens erected a town; and on another, ſtill more abrupt, a caſtle perched like the eagle's neſt. I then retired to reſt, and early the following morning aſcended theſe eminences to viſit the theatre of old Tauromínium and modern Taormini. The maſter of my *albergo* was my guide: he had done his beſt the preceding evening, with his wife and daughter, to amuſe me by an officious impertinent ſort of civility, and now would mount his little aſs to conduct me, by the winding path, up the rock that leads to the theatre. We paſſed through the town of Taormini in our way. It ſtands upon a moſt commanding eminence that overhangs the ſea, fine meadows, and immenſe rocky cliffs, and is itſelf over-topped by the eagle's-neſt-rock above mentioned. In the town I paſſed ſeveral beautiful remnants of the delicate Gothic architecture of the middle ages. I ſat down to breakfaſt at the old theatre. It ſtands on a ſtill finer eminence than the town itſelf, and is deemed the moſt perfect in Sicily, if not in the world. The gradine, or ſeats, are very numerous: the chord of the loweſt is not leſs than ſeventy paces. The whole, with the wall environing them, are pretty entire. It appears to have been originally ornamented with many marble pillars and cornices; broken ſhafts, beautiful capitals, and ſmall ſhattered remains of ancient ſculpture, lying ſcattered within the area. At eight in the morning, I purſued my journey to Meſſina along the ſea-coaſt. The diſtance is thirty long miles. I had the ſea on my right; many ſmall towns, in the mountainous country, on my left; and ſometimes little caſtles crowning the brows of the moſt abrupt eminences. One I have ſketched about four miles from Taormini, whoſe baſe is bathed by the ſea. The vine ſeemed every where the favourite ſubject of culture; and with olive and ſometimes mulberry-trees, is introduced in almoſt every corner where there has been a ſufficient depoſit of ſoil for their nouriſhment.

About mid-day, I had a clear view of the oppoſite coaſt of Calabria to the eaſt of my road, on my right, bending toward the ſtreight of Meſſina, where Scylla and Charybdis were wont to terrify the coaſting navigators of ancient days.

I dined at midway, in a ſmall poor village; and, before ſunſet, drew near the fertile environs of Meſſina. Theſe are much more artificial, leſs romantic, but not leſs extenſive and abundant than thoſe of Catania. The cultivation gradually improves as the traveller approaches Meſſina; and, for the laſt five miles, exhibits, on both ſides, a continued range of garden grounds, mulberry plantations, or orchards. This entrance to Meſſina in handſome ſtreets, ſpacious churches, and other good ſtone buildings, wears an appearance of conſiderable opulence. The city is built at the foot of a mountainous ridge, in a fertile plain, edged by a ſmall port where the land approaches within ſeven miles of the Calabrian coaſt.

The pride of Meſſina was its beautiful quay, now a ſad ruin, extending a full mile along the ſhore, and here called the Marino. The earthquake of 1783 overthrew it, and many other of the principal buildings of the city, and buried a thouſand inhabitants in the ruins. At Meſſina, Catania, and this whole length of coaſt, much ſilk is ſpun and wrought: and at Meſſina, this and other commodities provide the merchants with a tolerably briſk trade, which gives, throughout the day, much appearance of cheerfulneſs to the whole city: whereas at Catania, which has no harbour, the world ſeems aſleep till ſix in the evening, with the better ſort of inhabitants, who then, and not before, drive ſlowly about the ſtreets for an hour or two. The drive at Meſſina is on the Marino.

We received much civility at Meſſina, as indeed we had great reaſon to acknowledge during the whole of our tour in Sicily. The opera, private concerts, and faro, we found the uſual amuſements of

the evening at Meſſina; and at all, the moſt obliging welcome to Engliſhmen carrying the ſlighteſt introduction.

We dined on Sunday, the 14th, with a large party of the principal inhabitants at the governor's, and found no reaſon to regret the abſence of Engliſh tables. We made a little voyage one evening, by the favour of an Engliſh captain, over Charybdis to the Calabrian coaſt.—The old whirlpool is no longer formidable; but, on its ſcite, ſome currents, troubleſome to ſmall craft, do ſtill play.

Scylla lies ſeven or eight miles above the point of Italy on which we landed. The breadth of the ſtraight here is about ſeven miles. We found vineyards almoſt to the water's-edge, on the Italian border. We heard much of robbers in the interior, as we had done of Sicily; yet the inhabitants of the villages we ſtrolled among for an hour or two, not far from Old Rhegium, were cheerful, civil, and induſtrious. Here I firſt ſaw the aloe in bloſſom, in the wild ſtate.

June 15th, by moonlight, at evening, we left Meſſina in a ſparonaro, a ſmall veſſel without a deck, and a moveable maſt. We had a crew of eight civil Malteſe, who, with ourſelves, had juſt room enough to lie down for repoſe in the evening. We coaſted along Sicily to Cape Paſſaro, paſſing near enough to Auguſta, a town of about 12,000 inhabitants, lying between Catania and Syracuſe, to diſtinguiſh plainly the reſpectability of the buildings in it. At the Cape, we went on ſhore to procure a caſk of freſh water. I took the opportunity of ſtrolling half a mile from the coaſt to an eminence, whence I could diſcern little other vegetation than the fan-palm, on the rocky ſurface of this little deſert. I ſoon returned to the ſparonaro; and the next day at noon, after being ſqueezed for two days and three nights in our little boat, had the happineſs of arriving once again ſafe at La Valetta.

For the Monthly Magazine.

On the preſent STATE *of* PHILOSOPHY *in* GERMANY; *by* M. G. SCHWEIGHAUSER.

"IN philoſophical matters," ſays Malebranche, "we ought to love novelty, for the ſame reaſon that we ought always to love and ſearch for truth, and inceſſantly cheriſh a curioſity for it." Unfortunately philoſophy is not always truth, as a late writer has defined it, but rather, according to the confeſſion of an ancient author, a ſcience in which man fixes the meaſure of every thing. We ought, therefore, to examine new ſyſtems, and, at the ſame time to beware how we give credit to them.

We ſhould, above all things, guard againſt the idea that any particular philoſopher, or ſchool, has invariably determined the track which the mind ought to follow, in the ſtudy of man and thoſe things connected with him; or has fixed its limits. This ſtudy, as vaſt as that of nature, is ſtill more affected in its reſults by the weakneſs and inability of thoſe, who devote their attention to it. It cannot, therefore, be ſurprizing that no ſyſtem has yet reconciled every opinion, and that, for inſtance, the ſchool of Locke, which appears to prevail excluſively in France, has not preſerved in England the ſame reputation of infallibility.

Hume long ago proved that the principles of his illuſtrious countryman, taken in the ſtricteſt ſenſe, led to univerſal ſcepticiſm; that they called in queſtion the connection, which the mind ſuppoſes to exiſt between cauſe and effect; that they took away all certainty from our ideas of number, magnitude, quantity, in a word, from all the relations which man diſcovers in nature, or rather which his underſtanding introduces as neceſſary ſignals and limits for recognizing and taking poſſeſſion of it.

We know that Hume's writings induced Kant to attempt a reformation in philoſophy, and that this bold and profound thinker maintained, that the relations above alluded to, and to which he gave the appellation of categories, are the primitive laws of thought, and, as it were, the form with which every being endowed with reaſon clothes the real or ſuppoſed univerſe that preſents itſelf to his obſervation. I cannot ſpeak of this illuſtrious man but with reſpect; but I think he ought rather to have ſuited himſelf to human imbecility, and to have been contented to follow, with the eye of an obſerver, that kind of re-action, which the underſtanding produces on the ſenſations, to convert them into ideas, inſtead of ſoaring beyond it in a manner which appears to me to have led his ſucceſſors aſtray. The works of Kant are ſo well known as to render a detailed review of them unneceſſary. It is known that his vaſt genius endeavoured to embrace every part of human knowledge, that the mathematical ſciences and the general philoſophy of nature firſt engaged his attention; that he made ingenious reſearches into the principles of taſte and the fine

fine arts; that he gave public lectures on anthropology, and the hiſtory of man in different parts of the globe; that he endeavoured to attach ſubtle and ſometimes ſublime allegories to the principal dogmas of the Chriſtian religion; that the higher departments of politics, the perfectibility of man, and the philanthropic project of a perpetual peace, frequently occupied his pen. It may be aſſerted, that his works on ſpeculative philoſophy are a mixture of ſcepticiſm and dogmatiſm, clouded with great obſcurity, and containing many inconſiſtencies and even contradictions, as has lately been proved by M. Jacobi, one of the moſt ingenious German writers, of whom I ſhall preſently have occaſion to ſpeak. But he moſt frequently envelopes, as Virgil ſays*, important truths in his obſcure language; his very defects have for many years ſerved to exerciſe the minds of his contemporaries, and to ſow the ſeeds of reformation in the different ſyſtems ſurrounding his own, and to which he alternately approached.

His works on morality I conſider the moſt uſeful as well as the moſt honourable to himſelf. It was a ſublime ſpectacle in an age debaſed by mater aliſm and immorality, to behold a moral ſyſtem eſtabliſhed upon a baſis placed by the Creator in every mind, and acknowledged by the moſt diſtinguiſhed philoſophers of antiquity, on a profound and powerful ſentiment which admits of no compariſon with any other, of no accommodation with baſe and material intereſts.

It was worthy of Kant to diſcover that ſentiment in his heart, not as a vague, obſcure inſtinct, but as an abſolute and invincible command†. In like manner, in a more barbarous age, the royal bard exclaimed: "Within my boſom there exiſts a voice which commands Oſſian to aſſiſt the unfortunate in the hour of their affliction." This inward voice has been heard in every age: it created thoſe heroes who were the benefactors of humanity, and we have all beheld diſtinguiſhed characters become glorious martyrs to its dictates.

It is therefore this part of Kant's doctrine which has excited in Germany the moſt ardent enthuſiaſm. Every one after peruſing the works of this great man, is perſuaded, that to a pure heart and a vigorous mind, virtue, in the midſt of torments (even without reflecting on the rewards of another life) muſt be a more ſublime and impreſſive ſpectacle than perhaps the ſame virtue in the boſom of proſperity. Unfortunately even this part of Kant's works contains ſome obſcurities, and is embarraſſed with too ſubtle diſquiſitions, which deſtroy a portion of the enthuſiaſm inſpired by his principles, and appear capable of being reduced to formulæ which men of inferior talents have actually ſubſtituted in their minds, inſtead of the ſentiments with which this doctrine ought to inflame their hearts.

Kant's works had an aſtoniſhing influence on German literature, and on the manner of treating the ſciences; every one was deſirous of inveſtigating more cloſely the branch which he cultivated; of conſidering it in a new point of view; of preſenting it in a more rational manner and under a more accurate form. Theſe efforts were frequently crowned with ſucceſs, but ſometimes empty formulæ uſurped the place of experience and obſervation; and, incredible as it may appear, thoſe two guides of human reaſon fell, in conſequence, into a kind of diſcredit, which has continued to increaſe ever ſince. Poetry, ſeizing ſome beautiful ideas of Kant on morality and the arts, clothed them in the moſt brilliant colours; but the ſpeculative nature of the impulſe given to the mind, led, in particular, to the inveſtigation of the principles of the fine arts, principles on which Kant had ſaid many excellent things, but a too minute analyſis of which is perhaps more prejudicial than advantageous to the flights of genius.

It is even to be feared that this extravagantly philoſophical turn of mind may produce a complete and ſpeedy ſterility in the belles lettres of Germany.

Kant paſſed his life at Konigſberg, in Pruſſia: his writings were commented upon, explained and attacked in the different univerſities and other literary inſtitutions of Germany, and for a long time he reigned triumphant over that nation of philoſophers. At length a man appeared at Jena, whom fame, even during Kant's life, proclaimed his ſucceſſor in the vaſt ſchool that began to be concentrated in that part of Germany, of which the above univerſity was then the literary metropolis. Fichte, that ſcrutinizing and eminently ſpeculative genius, was not content with the reſearches which Kant had made into the profundities of the human underſtanding; he juſtly conceived that the great queſtion on the manner in which the ideas of objects come

* Obſcuris vera involvens. Æn. VI. 99.

† It is thus that the words *imperative, category*, by which the German philoſopher has deſignated that ſentiment, ought to be rendered.

come to the mind and preſent thoſe objects as exiſting out of us, though we feel and can only feel within us, was but imperfectly reſolved by the philoſopher of Konigſberg. But inſtead of proclaiming it to be unanſwerable, inſtead of acknowledging that this is the myſtery of our exiſtence, that it is one of thoſe primitive facts which we are obliged to admit, and beyond which it is impoſſible to aſcend either in metaphyſics or natural philoſophy, he was deſirous of reſolving the difficulty, and explored anew the abyſſes of thought, till he diſcovered a kind of explanation. "The *I*," ſays he, in the ſtrange language which he has created, "originally and abſolutely forms its own exiſtence. Every thing elſe exiſts only in as far as it is placed within the *I*, in as far as the *I* tranſfers to it a portion of its own reality. This *I* ſtrives to extend itſelf on every ſide; its ideal exiſtence muſt fill infinity, but in its real exiſtence it is every where limited. To the vulgar man theſe limits are objects; to the philoſopher they are purely mathematical ſurfaces, which only teach us the modifications of our nature; we place them beyond us only by a particular law of our thought, we grant them an exiſtence independent, and ſimilar to our own, only becauſe we imagine that we act againſt them and experience their re-action. It is thus that we form an active *Not I*; but in reality thought and exiſtence, the ſubject and the object, the active principle and the paſſive principle, are but one and the ſame in ſpeculation." Theſe ideas are developed in a very thick volume which the author has entitled *Wiſſenſchafiſlehre*, "The Doctrine of Science," and by which he has ſucceeded in cauſing his partiſans to regard his ideas as the true foundation of the vaſt edifice of human knowledge, which, before his time, reſted only on air. His antagoniſts, on the contrary, maintained, that his ideas deprived that edifice of all ſolidity and rendered it purely aërial; that the incomprehenſible communication of the *I* and the *Not I*, in his doctrine, paved the way for an idealiſm ſtill more incomprehenſible; and that all the baſes of morality and even the exiſtence of the Deity were overturned by this ſyſtem.

The latter reproach drew upon Fichte a kind of reprimand from the curators of the univerſity of Jena; he gave in his reſignation, which was accepted; he then defended his principles and repelled the imputation of Atheiſm, by accuſing his opponents of idolatry; but he was obliged to reſign his functions as a profeſſor, and retired to Berlin, where he is at the preſent moment employed in abridging and improving the above-mentioned work.

The ſchool of Fichte made way for that of Schelling. This new maſter, at the ſame time a metaphyſican and naturaliſt, at firſt extended and developed the ideas of his predeceſſor, as applied to the natural ſciences, and it is only within this ſhort time that he has declared himſelf at iſſue with him. Schelling is reproached with being almoſt always in ſuſpenſe between idealiſm, realiſm, and even materialiſm. It may be ſaid that, in this reſpect, he has only availed himſelf of the latitude granted to the preceding ſyſtem. But it muſt be admitted that Schelling has carried to greater lengths that ſpecies of contradiction and the other inconveniences of the common doctrine, by applying it, as I have already obſerved, to univerſal nature, deſcending to the minuteſt details, whereas his predeceſſor confined himſelf to general points. The following ſingular phraſe prefixed to his natural philoſophy, will not be read without aſtoniſhment: "Since to *philoſophize on Nature* ſignifies nothing elſe than to *create nature*, the point at which we can make the activity of nature begin muſt firſt be diſcovered." The reader's ſurprize will be redoubled when he finds, in this work, the whole ſyſtem of general phyſics deduced *à priori* from certain propoſitions given as axioms of thought. He will be amazed to feel himſelf, as it were, carried far above the earth by the audacious flight of this author, and to ſee him treat of experimental phyſics as a nebulous region, through which we ought to haſten in order to arrive at the real light. The eye will however, ſometimes repoſe with pleaſure on leſs illuſory points of view, on ingenious explanations of phenomena which appear at firſt ſight extravagant. Among theſe bold ideas there are ſome concerning which, in the more advanced ſtate of ſcience only one opinion will be entertained; they will greatly ſimplify the manner of obſerving the courſe of nature, and will facilitate the explanation of ſeveral phenomena, which are ſtill obſcure to our literati. Schelling excelled Fichte in a method which is now proclaimed by their followers as the only true one; it conſiſts in treating the univerſe as a ſynoptic table; in conſtantly oppoſing facts, contrary to each other, and ſeeking the general fact, the common principle by which they are united.

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This general fact is then regarded as a ſecondary fact to which another is oppoſed; it is preſumed that one ſtill more general exiſts which comprehends both; and this proceſs is continued as long as poſſible.

By this operation, which the author himſelf compares to the integral calculus, and to which he has given mathematical forms, he, at length, arrives at the primitive unity, in which thought and matter, reſt and motion, exiſtence and non-exiſtence, are united. He then produces all nature, at pleaſure, by the differential calculus*, and keeps you in conſtant aſtoniſhment by the boldneſs of his career, and by the confidence with which he aſſerts the ſtrangeſt paradoxes, and ſometimes the moſt extravagant obſcurities. His primitive unity is neither God nor matter, it is both; nothing is perceived diſtinctly, it is a mathematical point, but it becomes every thing in the hand of the ſpeculator. The univerſe is produced from it by an *evolution* which has no limits.

This ſyſtem is derived from that of Spinoſa, combined with Fichte's ideas. It reſembles the doctrine of the ſchool of Eleus among the ancients. Cicero, ſpeaking of Xenophanes, ſays: *Dixit unum eſſe omnia, neque id eſſe mutabile, et id eſſe Deum, neque natum uſquam et ſempiternum.* "He taught that the univerſe is one, that it is immutable, that it is God, that it never had any commencement but is eternal." The reproach which the ſame writer makes to that ancient philoſopher is likewiſe applicable to it: *De ipſa mente reprehenditur ut cæteri, de infinitate autem vehementius, in qua nihil neque ſentiens neque conjunctum eſſe poteſt.* "His opinion on the ſoul is blamed like that of other philoſophers, but ſtill more what he ſays on infinity, in which there cannot exiſt either ſenſation or connection."

One of the moſt ſingular reſults of this philoſophy, taught in a Proteſtant country, and nearly approaching to Atheiſm, is the return of its diſciples towards the Catholic religion; not as being the true religion, but as being the moſt poetical and more favourable to that myſtical exaltation of the mind which has ſo much analogy to the abſtractions of the higheſt department of metaphyſics, and ſtill more to the almoſt arbitrary power given to the imagination by the method of that ſchool.*

In other reſpects, with Schelling, as well as Fichte, human reaſon is the ſupreme reaſon. The former, who, at leaſt, admits the ſimultaneous exiſtence of ſeveral particular *reaſons*, conſiders the union of theſe individual *reaſons* as the univerſal reaſon, which he whimſically denominates the *expoſing power*, the *moral agent of the divinity*. With a certain ſect of idealiſts, this is the only thing that is real in this immenſe whole, which we denominate the univerſe.

The union of the faithful of this ſchool forms, therefore, an inviſible church, an ideal fraternity, to which the moſt zealous members give as a ſymbol and watch-word the Virgin Mary: following, in this reſpect, the example of various Catholic authors, both myſtics and poets, and particularly of Dante, who, treading, in ſome meaſure, in King Solomon's ſteps, preſents the Virgin as a ſymbol of the church. It is, doubtleſs, ridiculous to ſee roſaries in the hands of theſe new ſectaries, who reckon Spinoſa among their greateſt prophets, and who ſpeak of the creation of the univerſe as if it was from the exertion and even belonged to the duty of each of them. Thus it is that extremes meet in the ideal and philoſophical, as well as in the real world.

This ſyſtem of Meſſrs. Schelling and Hegel has been recently attacked, with conſiderable ſucceſs, by a philoſopher of the higheſt eminence, who has ſucceſſively examined the different ſyſtems of which I have ſpoken; who from the very infancy of Kantiſm, foreſaw the effect it would produce on the minds of its adherents, and ſought to give them a better direction by ideas entirely contrary to thoſe of the prevailing ſect. Faithful to the philoſophic principles tranſmitted to us by the moſt diſtinguiſhed men and the moſt enlightened ages, M. Jacobi places at the head of his doctrine a perſonal, intelligent, and remunerating Deity. He thinks that this Deity has not given us the torch of reaſon and the compaſs of the heart for no purpoſe; that he has imparted to each creature as much truth as life; that the manner in which we communicate with external nature, and even our very exiſtence are above

* The author gives the appellation of *indifference* to that ſide on which objects reſemble primitive unity, and of *difference* to that which characterizes their individual nature. He deſignates by the name of *poles* the facts or principles of nature which he oppoſes to each other.

* A divine of Berlin, who abounds in theſe ideas, has even declared in one of his works, that the belief in God is founded only in the imagination, but this faculty being the moſt ſublime endowment of man, it conſtitutes the moſt reſpectable baſis of that belief.

our

our comprehenſion; but that we ought to reſign ourſelves with confidence to the means which are given us of acquiring knowledge, to the ſentiments with which we are inſpired for developing our moral and intellectual nature; and that we run the riſk of deſtroying every thing by wiſhing to explain every thing. Would it be ſuppoſed that there exiſts a country in the world where a certain courage is required to aſſert the reality of the univerſe? It was neceſſary to ſupport theſe ſimple and ancient ideas with a ſubtle philoſophy and learned refutations. It was neceſſary to prove that all philoſophy purely ſpeculative leads us far aſtray from truths the moſt eſſential, and the moſt evident to eyes that are not faſcinated; and that every explanation, every demonſtration muſt go back to ſome axiom, to ſome primitive fact which ſerves for its baſis, and which is itſelf incapable of demonſtration, otherwiſe we muſt aſcend to infinity without ever being able to flatter ourſelves that we ſhould arrive at a point that would remove our doubts. Theſe axioms, theſe facts are given us, according to Jacobi, for external objects, by our ſenſes and our reaſon; for moral truths, by our internal ſentiments, by our conſcience, and our moral nature. He ſays, with Paſcal, that "nature refutes the Pyrrhonians, and reaſon the dogmatiſts; that we have an imbecillity invincible to all dogmatiſm, and an idea of truth invincible to all Pyrrhoniſm." He maintains that the moſt important truths, thoſe which eſtabliſh the moral liberty of man, the reality of an immaterial and immortal principle, the exiſtence of a God, the Creator and Ruler of the univerſe, are not to be proved, but that they are felt, and are revealed by the heart.

He has placed in a new light the intimate connection which exiſts, independent of all poſitive and revealed religion, between morality and religious ſentiments. He has not been afraid to ſay, that the ſpeculator, who has proceeded ſo far as to eradicate from his ſoul the belief in God, has thereby detached himſelf from nature and his own heart; that he has deſtroyed all that imparted an intereſt and reality to his life, in order to loſe himſelf in a labyrinth filled with phantoms and empty illuſions.

Many men of genius have applauded theſe ideas, towards which an invincible ſentiment, an inward want ſeems conſtantly to direct the mind. But Germany requires a dogmatic philoſophy, it requires a difficult and complicated ſyſtem upon which the profeſſors of philoſophy may comment in their lectures and their works*, whoſe myſterious language and conſtant novelty of method may be imitated by thoſe ſpeculative minds which are occupied with other ſciences. It it neceſſary that the adepts in this philoſophy ſhould rally and compoſe a kind of ſect or corporation ſeparated from the reſt of mankind by their opinions and a particular language. Thus moſt philoſophers of the preſent day hold the language of Schelling; the few literati who have been formed in this ſchool appropriate to themſelves his ſingular, but ſometimes highly poetic ideas; and the majority of the younger ſtudents acknowledge no other maſter. This will doubtleſs continue, till ſome other head of a ſect ſhall lead them away by new, and perhaps more extravagant opinions than thoſe which have been the ſubject of the preceding obſervations.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM, with your Correſpondent M. D. fully aware, that the pages of the Monthly Magazine are by no means intended to be devoted to controverſial diſcuſſions; and that ſuch diſcuſſions become particularly objectionable when they have any perſonal or profeſſional reference. I cannot, however, reſiſt the impulſe which urges me to requeſt your indulgence, while I briefly animadvert on the ingenious communication of this correſpondent, which appeared in the laſt number of your Miſcellany.

The paper which I allude to, is entitled "*Scepticiſm and Dogmatiſm compared*," and was profeſſedly written in conſequence of an obſervation of Dr. Reid, which appeared in his Medical Reports of July laſt.

I feel, Sir, extremely happy in the opportunity now afforded me of giving my teſtimony of unqualified approbation to the general obſervations contained in theſe reports. I have, for a long time, regarded them as forming one of the moſt intereſting articles in your valuable publication. They are indicative of much originality and boldneſs of conception, have the characteriſtics of true genius, and may be conſidered as important contributions to the ſtock of philoſophical

* I have heard a German philoſopher ſay to one of his colleagues: "You, who are not a profeſſor, may talk as you pleaſe; but I, who am to teach a ſyſtem, muſt have one, let it be good or bad.

and medical information, which the ingenuity and induſtry of the preſent day are collecting; and which, ere long, it is to be hoped, will defy the attempts of ſophiſtical cavilling, and diſarm ſcepticiſm of all its power.

My object, however, in the preſent inſtance, is not to ſtand forward as the eulogiſt of Dr. Reid; but to aim at the diſcovery of truth, by pointing out, in a general way, what I conceive to be objectionable in the ingenious obſervations of his opponent.

The diviſion which M D. propoſes of general ſciences into "the pure and mixed," although ſpecious, will not, I imagine, bear the teſt of ſevere examination. The principles of inductive philoſophy teach us the impoſſibility of making *any* diſtinction in the nature of demonſtrative evidence; and the term "abſolute," which M. D. employs as applied to demonſtration, is erroneous and unphiloſophical; being, at the leaſt, a ſuperfluous epithet. Science is either demonſtrable, or merely conjectural. And, indeed, it is only thoſe principles which are formed from the generalization of facts, and which are incontrovertible, that have a legitimate claim to the appellation of ſcience. Phyſical principia and mathematical demonſtrations are, therefore, with reſpect to evidence, of a nature entirely ſimilar, and have an equal claim to univerſal aſſent. Science, then, or rather all objects of intellectual purſuit and enquiry, would be more properly divided into the demonſtrative and ſpeculative: in the one, a certain point of perfection, with reſpect to axioms, is to be ſought for and obtained; while, on the contrary, the ſpeculative ſciences are ſuſceptible of boundleſs improvements and never-ending alterations: and, in theſe latter, it is impoſſible to proceed, with reſpect to their advancement, in any other mode than that of compariſon and analogy. Demonſtration and certainty it will be in vain to enquire for. Upon theſe principles it will, perhaps, be found, that M. D. has been ſomewhat unfortunate in his comparative illuſtration of the undemonſtrable nature of the ſcience of medicine, by ſtating its analogy to political and legiſlative enquiries.

I am, Sir, equally diſpoſed with your Correſpondent to acknowledge and lament, that the medical has, in common with all other ſciences, "laboured under a great multiplicity of theories, contradictory to each other and to themſelves;" but I imagine, that ſuch theories are to be traced to other ſources than the "mixed," and partially demonſtrable nature of the ſcience in queſtion. How numerous have been the abſurdities and contradictions in the ſyſtems of natural philoſophy! yet, no one, it is imagined, will have the hardineſs to maintain, that the laws which regulate and govern the univerſe, are equally contradictory with the fanciful hypotheſes which have been formed by thoſe who have engaged themſelves in enquiries into the philoſophy of inanimate nature.

Now, Sir, the theories and ſyſtems of the ſchools of medicine appear to bear nearly the ſame relation to Brunonian principles, (which, I perceive, Dr. Reid has taken frequent occaſion to maintain and ſupport,) that the erroneous ſyſtems of natural ſcience do to the Principia of Newton; or the viſionary ſpeculations of the alchemiſts to the chemiſtry of Lavoiſier: and, if this opinion be well founded, it will be needleſs to aſſert, that the objections of M. D. to the remark which occaſioned his criticiſm, muſt fall to the ground. It muſt alſo, as a neceſſary conſequence, be acknowledged, "that ſcepticiſm in phyſic betrays, either a defect of knowledge, or an obſcurity and inaccuracy of intellectual conception*."

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

Sept. 3, 1804. DAVID UWINS, M.D.

For the Monthly Magazine.

A TRIP *from* BAYONNE *in* FRANCE, *to* ST. SEBASTIAN, *in* SPAIN.

(*Continued from Page* 113, *No.* 119.)

HAVING met with ſome acquaintances from Bayonne, who had come to Pamplona to witneſs the bull-fights and the other entertainments of the town during the fair of St. Firmin, in the beginning of July, we were induced to accompany them back to Bayonne, as they meant to take the road acroſs the Pyrenees,

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* The Editors of the Medical and Phyſical Journal have done me the honour to acknowledge the receipt of a communication of mine, in which I have endeavoured to enquire into the cauſes obſtructive to the progreſs of the ſcience of medicine. This enquiry I purpoſe to continue, and ſhall venture, in my next communication, a few obſervations on the Brunonian ſyſtem: if, therefore, M. D. feel any diſpoſition to enquire into the grounds of my confidence in the principles alluded to, I beg leave to refer him to this publication, as a more appropriate vehicle for diſcuſſions of this nature.

by the valley of *Baïgorry* and *Saint Jeanï Pied-du-Port.*

We accordingly left Pamplona, at ſix in the morning of the 9th of July, 1788, on our mules, and following the road by which we had come, as far as Villalba, turned to the right, in a north-eaſt direction, up the banks of the Arga, for three leagues or hours, until we reached a village where we halted, to allow the great heats to go off, and dined on ſome excellent mutton, rich Navarre wine, and refreſhing water.

We then proceeded three leagues farther in a valley, deepening and narrowing gradually as we advanced; the hills on each ſide covered with thick woods, and preſenting an infinite variety of beautiful and romantic points of view.

At laſt we came to *Oguia* or *Eguia*, for it is pronounced both ways, where ſome years before the king of Spain had erected a conſiderable foundery of ſhot and ſhells.

The iron is found in abundance and of the beſt quality, in the neighbouring mountains; the ſurrounding foreſts furniſh fuel, and the river Arga is made to ſerve many purpoſes in moving the machinery, &c.

Before leaving Pamplona, we had applied to the commandant of the artillery there, for permiſſion to viſit this eſtabliſhment. This was not only moſt readily granted, but directions had been ſent to the place, that proper preparations might be made for our ſeeing it to advantage. We were accordingly very civilly received by the manager of the foundery (who by the bye had been ſome time in Britain, at the public expence), and had an opportunity of following the operations neceſſary for caſting ſhot and ſhells of various ſizes, as far as our time would allow us.

The ſimplicity of the machinery for working the bellows, the contrivances for making the river ſerviceable in various reſpects, but above all, the orderlineſs and ſilence (a ſtriking contraſt to what is every where obſerved on the north ſide of the Pyrenees) gave us great pleaſure.

In the ordinary courſe of working at Eguia, they make thirty 12 and 13 inch ſhells per day. Theſe are ſent down to Pamplona on mules, each carrying a couple, and are afterwards diſpatched by the Ebro, to Barcelona, and other parts on the Mediterranean; or over land to St. Sebaſtian, there to be embarked for Ferrol, &c.

The ſituation of this foundery is very romantic. The valley is ſo narrow and the mountains on each ſide are ſo ſteep, that the ſlopes have been ſcooped out to make room for the magazines and other neceſſary buildings.

During our refreſhment in the houſe of the manager, we were preſented with water, which ruſhes out of the bottom of the mountain, a few feet above the ſurface of the river, and which for limpidity, purity and coolneſs, ſurpaſſed any we had ever ſeen.

From Eguia the road runs two leagues farther along the bottom of the valley, in many places dug out of the face of the precipices, having a low wall for the protection of travellers over the river.

At the end of theſe two leagues, the road, inſtead of following the valley, which bears to the left hand, lay in a northern direction up the face of a ſteep hill, where even the hardy mules muſt reſt from time to time, before they reach the top.

On the ſummit the view extends over a wild tract of mountains, once, it is ſaid, much better wooded than they now are. This ſpot is one of the chief points of the boundaries between Spain and France. The deſcent on the north ſide is long and tedious, in ſome places ſufficiently unpleaſant, where the road is ſcooped out of the rugged ſides of gullies, worn by the torrents, in ſuch a manner as to leave no room for travellers who ſhould meet, to paſs one another, without conſiderable difficulty.

In ſuch paſſes as this, a perſon muſt be accuſtomed to uſe the mule, before he can be prevailed on to keep his back; but there is ſomething in the manner of placing the feet, and in the other motions of this animal, which tells his rider that he has only to be quiet in his ſaddle, and let the mule take his own way (and this he generally will do, whether the rider chooſe it or not) and that no harm will happen to either of them.

In good roads and on a plain country the mule ſometimes grows careleſs and ſtumbles, but the inſtant he comes to mount or deſcend a rough path, he ſeems to change his nature, his attention is roufed, and he goes on with a ſmoothneſs of motion, ſometimes quick, ſometimes ſlow, as he finds it to be convenient, which he did not before appear to poſſeſs.

Before we came to the ſummit of this mountain, we had laid our account with meeting the revenue-officers who guard this and ſimilar paſſes, and who make ſtrict enquiry into the quantity of ſpecie carried by travellers out of Spain.

Each traveller is allowed to carry away with him in gold or ſilver, one thouſand

reals

reals of vellon, equal to about ten guineas. If he have more than this ſum, he forfeits the whole he has; and if the ſum be conſiderable, he is brought back, and treated in all reſpects as a profeſſed ſmuggler.

Our party, however, had nothing to fear on this ſcore, nor did we ſee any of the guards.

From the ſummit of this mountain the deſcent is about a league to a pretty valley, well peopled and cultivated, through which runs the *Nive*, whoſe banks were at this moment covered with *Baſque* women, buſy in the hay and wheat harveſt, while their huſbands, brothers, and other male relatives were employed with their flocks and herds on the ſurrounding hills, or in the numerous iron and copper mines of the neighbourhood.

The clean, healthy looks of theſe females, the lively colours of their dreſs, in which the green and the ſcarlet predominated, their activity and chearfulneſs, joined to the proſpect of the vale, and the ſerenity of the evening, rendered this part of our journey delightful.

After moving for a couple of miles through this ſcenery, down the Nive, we came, about 7 in the evening, to *Les Aldudes*, the village where we were to paſs the night.

Our company was too numerous to be all accommodated with beds in the little inn; but the worthy prieſt of the village, hearing of our difficulties, ſent a perſon to offer us the uſe of his houſe, where thoſe who were in want of it found a comfortable lodging. He crowned his kindneſs with a preſent of game, wine, and *Eau-de-vie d Andaye*: but he could not ſhare them with us at ſupper, in conſequence of the regulation then ſubſiſting in France, which reſtricted an eccleſiaſtic from taſting any thing in a public houſe, within a league of his own dwelling.

At four in the following morning we ſet off for *Saint Jean Pied-du-Port*, and following the courſe of the Nive for a league and a half, we came to the place where the copper-mines were working.

We had previouſly paſſed other mines abandoned ſeveral years before. Theſe mines are by tradition ſaid to be very ancient, having been wrought by the Romans, and by the Engliſh. The entrance is on the ſide of a hill, near the bed of the river, and the works are carried on under ground, in various ramifications, to a great extent.

We employed half an hour in a viſit to the ſpot where the ore was found. The paſſages were tolerably ſtraight, and high enough to allow a man to walk upright.

On the floor were fixed rail-ways to receive the wheels of the ſmall carriages which are loaded with the mineral and puſhed along by men.

The great vein of copper had been loſt a year before our viſit; but others ſmaller and leſs rich had been diſcovered and wrought. The profits, however, of the enterpriſe had been ſo much diminiſhed of late, that the company of undertakers had reſolved to continue their ſearches only to a certain future period, and, if not more ſucceſsful, then to relinquiſh the works.

The copper-ore was united with a conſiderable proportion of ſulphur. Some ſilver-ore had alſo been found; but not in ſuch a quantity as to bear the expence of proſecuting the extraction and purification.

After a very hoſpitable entertainment in the houſe of the conductors of the mines, we purſued our journey for three leagues more down the river, to the northward, to a large village called *Baïgorry*, which gives name to the valley. This place preſents nothing remarkable at preſent. Formerly there was in the neighbourhood a foundery of cannon belonging to France; but it had been abandoned for ſeveral years paſt, as well as the mines from which the iron had been extracted.

In the inn at Baïgorry, we found a French officer of engineers, one of thoſe employed to act in conjunction with others appointed on the part of Spain, in finally determining and marking out on the ground the boundaries which were in future to ſeparate the two kingdoms.

Hitherto theſe boundaries, excepting at ſome remarkable points, ſuch as the two extremities of the Pyrenees, and the principal paſſages acroſs them, had been but indiſtinctly aſcertained, inſomuch that a tract in the middle of the mountains, of ſome leagues in breadth, had been conſidered by the inhabitants as common, and uſed by both parties as ſuch for paſturage.

The ſcheme now adopted, and partly executed was to erect two rows of ſtones on the principal heights, along the whole range of the Pyrenees, leaving between theſe rows, which were to be as nearly parallel as the nature of the ground would permit, a ſpace of one league in breadth, which ſhould be conſidered to be neutral ground, and within which the ſoldiers of both countries might be found, without being treated, on the one hand as enemies, or on the other as deſerters.

The village where we ſlept, *Les Aldules*, had once belonged to Spain, afterwards became French, and was by the new lines of demarkation, conſidered as neutral, or common to both kingdoms; the boundaries having been marked out both on its north and ſouth ſides.

The engineer had the complaiſance to ſhow to us his plans of the Pyrenees, as far as they were executed, which, by their appearance as well as by his deſcriptions, ſeemed to have been laid down with great minuteneſs and accuracy.

The operations in the field conſiſted in aſcertaining the bearings and diſtances of the leading points of the mountains, by a ſeries of triangles, founded on a baſe previouſly meaſured:—the whole performed with excellent inſtruments, amongſt which it was no ſmall gratification to us to meet with ſome profeſſedly copied from originals of our celebrated *Ramſden*.

When all the details of an accurate trigonometrical ſurvey of the whole range of the Pyrenees, extending from the Bay of Biſcay, to the Mediterranean, a diſtance of not leſs than 275 Engliſh miles, are conſidered, the undertaking is ſuch as muſt confer high honour on the ſovereigns of both countries, by whom it was undertaken.

The difficulty of chooſing proper points of the mountains which might be acceſſible, and from which others fixed on might be obſerved; the great expence of time and labour requiſite for tranſporting the apparatus from one ſtation to another; the clouds and fogs with which the ſummits are frequently covered; the great nicety required in aſcertaining the angles of elevation between the correſponding points of obſervation; and above all the impoſſibility of procuring a ſufficient extent of level ground, at any intermediate ſituation towards the middle of the range of the Pyrenees, on which to meaſure a baſe of verification:—theſe and many other difficulties naturally preſented themſelves in the completion of this ſurvey.

The operations we were told could be carried on only during four or five months in ſummer, and the French engineers employed, were to receive their extra-pay and allowances only for this period.

The Spaniſh officers, on the contrary, had received a ſtanding appointment for the whole year, ſo that, as we heard, they ſeemed not to be over anxious for the termination of the operations.

The extent of the Pyrenees already ſurveyed in July 1788, from the river Bidaſſoa, on the weſt, to the valley of Baïgorry, was about forty Engliſh miles.

Soon after leaving Baïgorry we quitted the Nive, which there turns north-weſt, to join the Adour in the centre of Bayonne; and, turning eaſtward for a couple of leagues, through a well cultivated vale, came to a plain or open ſpace at the meeting of ſeveral vallies, in the midſt of which ſtands the town of *St. Jean Pied-du-Port*.

This town is ſmall, built along the foot of a little hill, on whoſe top ſtands the caſtle, a ſquare fortification. This work, occupying the weſtern extremity of a low ridge, and commanding the entrance of two frequented paſſes acroſs the Pyrenees, is conſidered to be one of the keys of France on this frontier. It is called *Pied-du-port*, from its being ſituated at the foot of a *puerto*, or paſs leading over from France into Spain, and deſcending by the famous monaſtery of Canons Regular of the Order of St. Auguſtine, called in Spaniſh *Roncés-valles*, but by the French of *Ronce vaux*.

Roncevaux is celebrated for the defeat, in its neighbourhood, of the rear of the army of Charlemagne in the end of the eighth century, by a ſmall body of men commanded by Lupus, the third Duke of Gaſcony. In this diſcomfiture fell the renowned Rolando, nephew of Charlemagne, whoſe adventures under this name as well as that of Orlando have been the ſubject of numberleſs romances in the days of chivalry.

The garriſon of St. Jean conſiſted of a regiment of infantry raiſed during the preceding war, but not put on the regular eſtabliſhment of the French army.

It was at firſt commanded by the Prince of Naſſau, a man more noted for the variety than the merits of his ſervices; witneſs his rhodomontades with his floating batteries againſt Gibraltar.

A detachment of artillery is alſo ſtationed in the caſtle.

The town is antient, and is ſuppoſed to occupy the poſition called *Imus Pyrenæus*, in the Itinerary of Antoninus, on the road from Pompelo, now Pamplona, to Aquæ Tarbellicæ, or D'Acqs in Gaſcony.

It is the capital of the little country of Lower Navarre, lying on the north ſide of the Pyrenees, being all that remains to France of the ancient kingdom of Navarre which belonged to the predeceſſors of Henry IV, until that part which lies on the ſouth ſide of the mountains was ſeized by Ferdinand of Arragon, from John D'Albret, in the year 1512.

John

John, who had taken the part of Lewis XIIth of France, at that time regarded as an enemy of the Holy See, was excommunicated, and his kingdom offered to the firſt occupant, by Pope Julius the IId.

Henry the IVth inherited Lower Navarre, in right of his mother Jane D'Albret, and his ſon Lewis XIIIth united it to the crown of France, in 1620.

Setting out at 4 in the following morning, from St. Jean, we arrived at Bayonne about 6 in the evening. The diſtance was called but eight leagues, but they were what a French poſtilion would have called *mortelles lieues.* The road is in general good, and often well made:—the country compoſed of little hills and vallies, with woods and corn-land, and ſeveral very extenſive heaths. The villages are frequent; and on drawing near to Bayonne, are to be ſeen a number of neat country houſes belonging to the induſtrious and wealthy inhabitants of that thriving town.

London, May 15, 1804. MONANDER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR Correſpondent J. K. in the laſt Magazine, ſeems to me to have corrected Mr. Godwin without ſufficient cauſe. Not recollecting the word "*lacken*" to be uſed in the Lancaſhire dialect, I had recourſe to my copy of *Tim. Bobbin*, ed. 1775; and certainly it is not there uſed. In the inſtance quoted by J. K. it runs thus—"feet up a *gurd* o *leawghing*," page 18; and at page 24, he has "thear'n aw wherrying on *leawghing*, whooping," &c.: neither on conſulting the gloſſary can I find any ſuch word.—Surely *lacken*, as uſed by Chaucer, does mean to *blame* —to *leſſen*. Your's,

Aug. 1804. TIM. BOB. Jun.

THE POPULATION ACT.

COUNTY OF WARWICK.

PARISH, TOWNSHIP, OR Extra-parochial Place.	HOUSES.		PERSONS.		OCCUPATIONS.		TOTAL OF PERSONS.
	Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied.	Males.	Females.	Perſons chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Ditto in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	
HUNDRED OF							
Barlichway	3,738	4,220	9,613	9,897	7,599	3,672	19,510
Hemlingford	6,722	7,177	16,827	17,987	8,892	8,682	34,814
Kington	4,075	4,471	9,396	9,576	6,904	1,454	18,972
Knightlow	6,400	6,784	15,645	16,545	8,305	4,492	32,190
CITY OF							
Coventry	2,930	3,548	7,672	8,362	304	7,002	16,034
County of the ſame	1,076	1,019	2,604	2,943	671	1,880	5,547
TOWN OF							
Warwick	1,055	1,142	2,709	3,066	187	872	5,775
Birmingham	14,528	15,303	34,716	38,954	1,743	62,702	73,670
Tamworth, part of	323	364	747	916	150	1,152	1,663
Coventry Goal	—	—	13	2	1	14	15
	40,847	44,028	99,942	108,248	34,756	91,922	203,190

COUNTY

COUNTY OF WESTMORELAND.

PARISH, TOWNSHIP, OR Extra-parochial Place.	HOUSES. Inhabited.	HOUSES. By how many Families occupied.	PERSONS. Males.	PERSONS. Females.	OCCUPATIONS. Persons chiefly employed in Agriculture.	OCCUPATIONS. Ditto in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	TOTAL OF PERSONS.
East Ward	2,100	2,568	5,[illegible]	5,834	3,865	896	11,223
Kendal Ward	2,414	2,671	6,946	6,480	3,531	2,271	13,426
Lonsdale Ward	527	568	1,304	1,325	727	257	2,629
West Ward	1,203	1,271	3,028	3,124	3,592	634	6,152
TOWN OF							
Kirkby Kendal	1,394	1,671	2,956	3,942	151	3,729	6,899
Kirkby Lonsdale	254	297	588	685	273	781	1,983
Appleby Gaol	—	—	10	2	2	5	12
	7,897	9,026	20,175	21,442	12,141	8,673	41,617

COUNTY OF WILTS.

HUNDRED OF							
Alderbury	739	788	1,836	1,905	1,298	559	3,741
Amesbury	1,042	1,099	2,426	2,521	2,760	1,564	4,947
Bradford	256	241	575	655	430	477	1,230
Branch and Dole	1,411	1,558	3,416	3,875	1,567	1,860	7,291
Calne	1,020	1,151	2,409	2,776	1,730	246	5,185
Cawdon and Cadworth	710	777	1,726	1,866	1,329	373	3,592
Chalk	499	553	1,228	1,289	1,231	157	2,517
Chippenham	2,262	3,493	7,515	8,295	3,387	3,827	15,808
Damerham, North and South	538	686	1,451	1,568	2,062	266	3,022
Downton	1,006	1,094	2,449	2,614	880	435	5,063
Dumworth	516	578	1,328	1,452	784	314	2,780
Elstubb and Everley	972	996	2,338	2,555	1,686	487	4,893
Fruffield	214	230	553	510	873	133	1,063
Heytsbury	821	935	2,088	2,438	1,931	1,273	4,526
Higworth, Cricklade, and Staple	1,722	1,999	4,539	5,048	6,245	650	9,587
Kingsbridge	1,401	1,550	3,527	3,825	2,345	784	7,352
Kinwardstone	1,725	1,942	4,329	4,628	3,183	779	8,957
Malmsbury	1,567	1,811	4,110	4,557	2,698	588	8,667
Mere	91	100	240	270	—	—	510
Melksham	1,235	1,319	3,154	3,612	622	2,198	6,766
Pottern and Cannings	415	511	1,149	1,335	808	433	2,484
Ramsbury	531	651	1,337	1,446	1,560	616	2,783
Selsley	978	1,042	2,360	2,606	2,679	458	4,966
Swanborough	1,582	1,756	3,664	4,164	3,219	6[illegible]	7,828
Underditch	228	250	589	626	477	320	1,215
Warminster	1,699	1,935	4,016	4,725	723	883	8,771
Westbury	1,184	1,211	2,817	3,104	513	956	5,921
Whorwelsdown	912	1,028	2,277	2,582	1,515	1,931	4,859
TOWN OF							
Marlborough	441	528	1,178	1,189	31	597	2,367
CITY OF							
New Sarum	1,489	1,833	3,412	4,256	42	2,328	7,668
TOWN OF							
Devizes	1,552	1,728	3,624	4,285	1,813	1,405	7,909
Carried forward	25,738	26,286	77,691	86,577	50,424	27,512	164,268

COUNTY

COUNTY OF WILTS, CONTINUED.

PARISH, TOWNSHIP, OR Extra-parochial Place.		HOUSES.		PERSONS.		OCCUPATIONS.		TOTAL OF PERSONS.
		Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied.	Males.	Females.	Persons chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Ditto in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	
Brought forward		25,738	26,286	77,691	86,577	50,424	27,512	164,268
The following RETURNS *came too late for regular Insertion, the greater Part not having been received till January*, 1802, *although they had been due since the 10th of March*, 1801 :—*Viz.*								
TOWN OF								
Bradford	Town....	1,254	1,551	3,473	3,829	424	4,648	7,302
CHIPPENHAM.								
Surrendral...	Tything..	3	3	15	11	26	—	26
DAMERHAM, SOUTH								
Damerham, South	Parish ..	103	107	247	282	149	37	529
Deverill Longbridge	Parish...	246	259	579	619	525	695	1,298
Pitte Monkton	Parish ..	35	40	79	89	128	37	168
Trowbridge...	Parish ..	1,018	1,073	2,552	3,247	20	4,750	5,799
DUNWORTH.								
Anfty	Parish ..	46	46	108	134	100	11	242
Sedgehill	Parish ..	22	35	94	105	177	—	199
Swallowcliffe..	Parish ..	38	49	99	118	44	15	217
Tifbury, with Chifgrove and Staple	Parish ..	357	379	940	1,021	300	141	1,961
ELSTUBB AND EVERLEY.								
Fifield	Parish...	26	31	75	65	4	12	140
MERE.								
Knoyle, Weft	Parish ..	38	38	94	90	174	10	184
Mere Town ..	Tything .	181	201	400	481	94	764	881
Stourton	Parish ..	59	66	146	160	63	83	306
Woodland and Chaddonwicke	Tythings	156	181	384	439	335	484	823
Zeals.....	Tything	85	90	188	199	83	293	387
SEIKLEY.								
Beckhampton .	Tything	17	18	51	48	99	—	99
Winterbourne Baffett	Parish ..	24	39	102	116	218	—	218
SWANBOROUGH.								
Stert	Tything	30	35	63	67	130	—	130
	Total	29,462	30,527	87,380	97,727	53,517	39,422	185,107

THE

For the Monthly Magazine.

EXTRACT *from the* SECOND REPORT *of the* COMMITTEE *appointed by the* SOCIETY *for ſuperſeding the neceſſity of* CLIMBING BOYS, *by encouraging a new* METHOD *of ſweeping* CHIMNIES; *and for improving the* CONDITION *of* CHILDREN *and others employed by* CHIMNEY-SWEEPERS.

Read at the Annual General Meeting of the Society held at the London Coffee-Houſe, May 1, 1804.

THOUGH the difficulties which have preſented themſelves to your Committee in proſecuting the objects of this Society, and the prejudices which they have had to encounter, have been of a nature to have juſtified a more unfavourable Report than that now about to be ſubmitted to your conſideration, yet as the extent of thoſe difficulties, and the inveteracy of thoſe prejudices, muſt neceſſarily have been but little known to the public in general, your Committee have thought proper to ſet out by premiſing theſe circumſtances, with a view to relieve the diſappointment which ſome of the benevolent ſubſcribers to this inſtitution may experience, in the too ſanguine expectations they had been induced to form of ſudden and complete ſucceſs. Your Committee, notwithſtanding, claim ſome merit for the progreſs that has been made by them; and which, perhaps, owing to the delay that has occurred, and the conſequent acquiſition of knowledge and experience in the objects of their reſearch, is the better calculated to induce a well-grounded hope of ultimate ſucceſs.

Your Committee having given due publicity to the premiums recommended to you by this Committee in their former Report, and adopted at the laſt general meeting, for encouraging the invention of ſuch machines as might be practically and conveniently uſed for the purpoſe of ſweeping chimnies, received, from ſeveral ingenious mechanics and others, a variety of plans, models, and machines widely differing from each other as well in the principles upon which they were deſigned to act, as in the materials of which they were meant to be compoſed.

Unremitting attention was beſtowed upon theſe plans by your Committee, and by a ſub-committee of its members, who, to ſimplify the labour of inveſtigation, divided the machines into the three following diſtinct claſſes.

1ſt. Such machines as were propoſed to be let down from the top of the chimney in the manner practiſed in the north of England. As this method appeared to be objectionable from the damage it might occaſion to the roofs of houſes, and the dirt and other inconveniencies that would attend the adoption of it, theſe machines were for the preſent laid aſide, though from the cheapneſs and ſimplicity of their contrivance, it was intended occaſionally to recur to them in ſuch caſes as would admit of no other effectual remedy.

2d. Your Committee ſuſpended any immediate determination on ſuch plans as required ſome apparatus or fixture on the chimney-pot, or in any part of the flue, on account of the expence that would attend them, and of the liability that they would be under of being out of order in the ſprings, chains, or pullies, by means of which they were propoſed to act.

3d. The machines that principally and immediately occupied the attention of your Committee were ſuch as admitted of being worked wholly from the bottom, and could act independent of any ſuch foreign or extraneous aſſiſtance.

This laſt claſs conſiſted of ſeveral models, from a number of which your Committee ſelected ſuch as appeared to them beſt calculated to anſwer the propoſed end. In theſe, though much mechanical ſkill was exerted in the detail, yet the principle was nearly the ſame in all. They chiefly conſiſted of rods of equal lengths faſtened together, as they were ſucceſſively ſent up the chimney, in the manner of the bayonet, or with ſcrews, ſpring ſockets, pins, and other contrivances. The rods were chiefly compoſed of cane, whalebone, iron, and different ſpecies of wood, both ſtiff and flexible. One machine however differed from the reſt, as it conſiſted of hollow tubes of wood through which a cord was paſſed, which admitted of being tightened or ſlackened as the curvature of the flue might require. The bruſhes and ſcrapers accompanying all theſe machines appeared to be perfectly adapted to the purpoſe, and ſcarcely to admit of improvement.

Under the direction, and in the preſence of your Committee, experiments with theſe ſeveral machines were made by their reſpective inventors at the York Hoſpital, Weſtminſter, and at the houſe belonging to the Jennerian Inſtitution in Salisbury-ſquare, Fleet-ſtreet; a want of practical knowledge of the conſtruction of chimnies, and the riſk and numerous diſadvantages which muſt always attend the firſt attempts to reduce theory to practice, rendered theſe experiments leſs ſatisfactory than might otherwiſe have been expected from the ingenuity of the contrivances, and the perſevering

ſevering induſtry of the contrivers. Aided however by the benefit reſulting from theſe experiments, and alſo by the ſuggeſtions of your Committee, ſuch improvements were made in ſome of the machines as to induce your committee to recommend them to public notice; and, farther to facilitate their manufacture and general diffuſion, your Committee made a purchaſe of a conſiderable quantity of whalebone, of which material ſeveral of the machines are compoſed.

Unable ſtill to decide upon the comparative merit of claims ſo nearly equal, and aware that the machines, when brought into general uſe, would admit of ſtill farther improvements, your Committee reſolved as a preliminary meaſure to encourage by liberal premiums the general ſubſtitution of machines for climbing boys in the cleanſing of chimnies, and, in purſuance of this determination, they in June laſt adopted and publiſhed the following reſolutions.

(*Here follows a ſet of reſolutions reſpecting premiums, &c.*)

As it was deemed a conſideration of the utmoſt importance to conciliate the reſpectable members of the trade, that by their co-operation the abuſes in it might the more eaſily be remedied; the principal maſter chimney-ſweepers in London were invited to meet your Committee. Fourteen or fifteen accordingly attended, and with ſome difficulty were all prevailed upon to make trial of the machines, and to report upon their utility at a ſubſequent meeting to be had for that purpoſe with your Committee. A competent time for trial of them having elapſed, another meeting accordingly took place, at which the members of the trade ſeverally gave their opinions on the practical utility of the machines, on the inconveniencies which might attend their uſe, and at the ſame time ſuggeſted ſuch additions and improvements as appeared to them beſt calculated to give effect to the inventions.

The reſult of theſe meetings, though of itſelf highly ſatisfactory to your Committee, was rendered more pleaſing by the circumſtance of theſe interviews having fortunately tended to efface thoſe diſagreeable impreſſions which a great number of the trade had erroneouſly received of the objects of the Society and of the injurious tendency of its efforts, with regard to their occupation. That impreſſion not only appears to have been wholly removed, but your Committee have great pleaſure in ſtating, that the perſons who attended appeared to be of a very reputable claſs, and their candid and liberal conduct entitled them to the thanks of your Committee.

Numerous certificates have already been laid before your Committee, ſigned by very reſpectable houſe-keepers, of the ſucceſsful application of the ſeveral machines adopted by the above perſons, and of the cleanlineſs and cheapneſs which attend their uſe. From theſe certificates it appears, that near two thouſand chimnies have already been ſwept by mechanical means, and in that number your Committee have not heard of more than a very ſmall number of chimnies in which, owing to their ſingularity of conſtruction, the operation did not ſucceed; and in ſeveral of theſe, it was impoſſible even for a boy to aſcend. To aſcertain the full ſucceſs of the experiment, a boy has in ſome inſtances been ſent up immediately after the chimney has been ſwept by a machine, and he has brought down no more ſoot than he would moſt probably have done had he been ſent up after a boy had ſwept it in the uſual manner.

An incidental benefit reſulting from the invention of theſe machines has occured which was highly pleaſing to your Committee, to whom an account has been tranſmitted of a fire in a chimney having been immediately and effectually extinguiſhed by one application of a machine being ſent up, the bruſh being firſt dipped in water and a wet cloth hung round it; a ſimilar inſtance has lately occured, and the operation has in both caſes been performed without hazard to the perſon working it, or injury to the furniture. So ſimple a remedy was calculated to excite the attention of the Inſurance-offices, to whom it was communicated; and it appears that one of the moſt reſpectable of thoſe eſtabliſhments has judged it expedient to avail itſelf of the invention, by directing the purchaſe of ſuch a machine for the purpoſe of extinguiſhing fires in chimnies.

Your Committee, not inattentive to any point which might contribute to the ſucceſs of the primary and moſt eſſential object of this ſociety, the total ſuperſeding of climbing boys, next adverted to the ſubject of ſome improvement in the conſtruction of chimnies; to this they were firſt called by an obliging communication from Mr. Pocock, of Southampton-ſtreet, in the Strand, informing them that in furtherance of their views he had in a houſe then erecting under his direction, ordered all the flues to be conſtructed with the elbows having a long ſweep, and the ſhape

quare inſtead of oblong, in order that they might with greater eaſe be effectually ſw pt by machines. Upon this your Co nmittee appointed a ſub-committee of its members, to confer with architects upon the more general adoption of this ſtile of buil ling. At a meeting of the ſub-commit ee, Mr. Lewis, of Powis-place, an eminent archit ct, attended, and was deſired to ſtate his opinion of the practicability of conſt ucting in future every deſcription of chimnies ſo as to be ſwept by machine . Mr. Lewis in anſwer ſtated, that the great and almoſt the only difficulty would be in outhouſes, where the flues are obliged to be carried through walls into general flues, and where they muſt be nearly horizontal; but even in theſe caſes, ſuch chimnies might be ſwept from the top by means of a ball of lead and a proper bruſh. He added, that there were very few chimnies of this conſtruction already built, but what would admit of being ſwept by theſe means; and he did not think that there were any entirely horizontal, every builder being aware that the greater the ſl nt, the better muſt be the draught, which is alſo much increaſed by the corner of the angle being rounded off. He concluded with ſaying, that he had no doubt but that the Arch tectural Society would be happy to give every aſſiſtance to the views of this Society. Other architects, who were referred to, confirmed this opinion; and your Committee have accordingly directed a letter to be written to the Architectural Society, with a view to obtain their co-operation, and expect to be much benefited by it. It is alſo in the contemplation of ſome individual members of both Houſes of Parliament, in the event of a reviſion by the legiſlature of the preſent Building Act, to propoſe the introduc ion of ſome clauſes for enforcing the more uniform and ſafe conſtruction of chimney flues.

Having thus far proceeded in forwarding the main object of the Society, your Comm ttee have not loſt ſight of one dependent upon, though equally important with it; namely, the protection and improvement of the condition of the boys employed by chimney-ſweepers. On this ſubject they have little to add to what will be found in their firſt Re ort. They have continued the ſyſtem of inſpection, the reſult of which has contributed to confi m the ſtatemen s made in that Report; the p rſons employed as inſpectors, appear faithfully to have diſcharged their duties, and their labours have been highly uſeful in proving a check upon the conduct of the maſters, and in alleviating the condition of their boys. The engagement of the Inſpectors ceaſes at this period, and it will be for the general meeting to determine on the expediency of continuing their ſervices.

Laſtly, your Committee have been much occupied in preparing "A Bill to be brought into Parliament, to explain and amend the Act of the twenty-eighth Year of his preſent Maj ſty, for the better Regulation of Chimney Swee ers and their Apprentices, and for Making further Proviſions for th like Purpoſe; and to raiſe a Fund for the Education of the Ap rentices during their Servitude, and for Placing them out to new Trades after their Apprenticeſhips ſhall have expired."—Leave has been given by the Houſe of Commons to bring in the Bill. Your Committee have beſtowed infinite pains in framing the various clauſes of it; and it is now before a Sub-Committee finally to ſettle, previous to its introduction into the Houſe of Commons, where your Committee can ſcarcely anticipate an objection, from the pains they have taken to render it conformable to precedent, and uſeful as a meaſure of internal regulation and police, and from the circumſtance of its having been ſubmitted to the Speaker, and mo elled according to the plan which he had the goodneſs to ſuggeſt.

In purſuance of a rule and order for that purp ſe, the accounts of your Treaſurer have been duly audited and paſſed to the 1ſt of January, 1804; at which period, the amount of ſubſcriptions received appeared to have been 1090l. 3s. and the diſburſemen s amounted 150l. 9s. leaving a balance in favour of the Society, on that day, of 939l. 14s. in the hands of the Treaſurer, the larger part of which balance has been by him applied in the purchaſe of exchequer bills for the uſe of the Society.

For the Monthly Magazine.

INFORMATION *reſpecting the* SITUATION *of* PERSONS EMIGRATING *to* NORTH AMERICA.

(*Continued from p.* 110, *No.* 119)

THIS inattention, however, of the Americans to works of taſte, may not be owing to their not entertaining a reliſh for them, but rather to circumſtances peculiar to a youthful government, in which the ſtate of parties, politics, domeſtic and foreign relations, reſources, and

and the nature of its conſtitution, require the whole conſideration and foſtering care of its legiſlature and leading men; becauſe the general maſs of the people are well inſtructed in that ſpecies of knowledge, which tends to direct them in the common purſuits of induſtry. As in the natural, ſo in the politic body, there is a critical period between infancy and manhood, previous to which the conſtitutional ſtrength of the infant is the primary care of the bringer-up; and when that is eſtabliſhed, the care of the mental faculties begins. Although the Americans have indiſputably done much in agriculture, war, commerce, and the ſcience of government; yet, in the ſcience of literature, they have not attained that period at preſent. When it ſhall have arrived, it is to be hoped, that genius will ſhine with as bright luſtre in the Weſtern as the Eaſtern hemiſphere. In every country, nature, at times, repoſes herſelf and produces only mortals of an ordinary ſtamp. In this country, it was only at long intervals, and apparently with great efforts, that ſhe has produced a Bacon, Shakſpeare, Newton, Milton, Johnſon, Pope, Addiſon, Hume, &c.; and, notwithſtanding the hoſt of Encyclopediſts, compilers of hiſtories, &c. &c. ſhe cannot be very fairly ſaid to have her eyes open at preſent. America will, in all probability, have to boaſt in time of its literary *chiefs*, unleſs her genius, like her government, ſhould be republican, and affect rather a general and equal degree of knowledge, than an ariſtocratical ſuperiority. And one reaſon why America has never had any man eminently great in literary acquirements may be, that their republican principles will not ſuffer them to give encouragement to, and conſequently call into action, any ſuch ſuperiority.

To form a juſt compariſon between the American and older nations, it will be proper to ſee what ſucceſs has attended them in thoſe purſuits which they have made their immediate ſtudy. In the ſcience of government, they ſhave ſhewn themſelves equal to moſt nations; and if miſtakes have been committed by individuals at the helm, the ſame have been, and ever will be, made under every ſpecies of government. In that ſcience which is ſo eſſentially neceſſary to a free government, I mean rhetoric, although other nations may boaſt more ſcientific, yet none have produced more energetic ones. In commerce, they have ſhewn an unbounded ſpirit of enterprize and perſeverance, which has enlarged and increaſed the number of its ſea-ports, ſince the independence, and enriched the States with a traffic to every part of the globe. In agriculture, they are progreſſively changing a vaſt foreſt into cultivated fields. If the Americans can accompliſh all theſe objects, it muſt be abſurd to think them incapable of works of taſte and genius. Nature muſt have done her part for the production of genius on the other ſide of the Atlantic; and if we do not yet witneſs them, we hope, we may in time.

The next object of conſideration is the ſituation of farmers, who have money to go to market with. In America, the moſt direct paths to an accumulation of property, are commerce and agriculture. It would be uſeleſs to ſay any thing reſpecting the former, as it wears nearly the ſame complexion all over the globe, and mercantile men leaſt want information of that kind; but the latter will be noticed, becauſe, in moſt parts of America, it differs eſſentially from the ſcience as it is practiſed in theſe Iſlands, and is very little known here. The New England States have the ſtrongeſt affinity to us in practical agriculture. In the States of Pennſylvania, New York, and Delaware, the reſemblance becomes fainter; and in the more Southern States, from the difference of climate and production, it almoſt entirely ceaſes; ſo that very few European agriculturiſts chuſe to go farther ſouthward than Maryland, unleſs, indeed, they take the weſtern route of Kentucky, moſt of the ſettlers in which are from the northern and eaſtern parts. There are, likewiſe, numbers of indigenous productions, which require a ſyſtem of huſbandry unknown in Europe, but which a foreign ſettler muſt become acquainted with, if he would ſee his land turn to account.

Thoſe farmers who have property, and who wiſh for a comfortable place of reſidence in a *well-ſettled* part of any of the States, may readily find enough to be diſpoſed of, although ſettled lands are very far from being much cheaper in America than in England; but it may not be uſeleſs to give them a hint, that as there are many things in a ſtrange country which they might not like, it might be as well if they went out *alone* at the firſt, and, when they had found a place to their mind, ſent for their families. It very often happens, that a man does not ſuit himſelf in the firſt State he touches at, and then he has either to remove his family in a wandering and expenſive ſearch, or elſe to leave them behind him in a ſtrange place, whilſt he is running about to find a home for them,

which, from his hurry, he generally does to his diſadvantage. I have known ſeveral who have never taken their families from on board the ſhip which brought them over; but not finding their expectations anſwered, returned the ſame way they came. It muſt be evident, that much expence and inconvenience would have been ſaved, if the maſter of the family had emigrated alone. But the reaſons are much ſtronger for ſuch as mean to purchaſe in an *unſettled* part; becauſe reaſon muſt dictate to every thinking perſon, that he ought to know the probability of his being able to exiſt his family in a foreſt before he plunges them into it; and ſhould be aware of the difficulties of carrying them about with him through a country where they muſt be frequently obliged to ſleep without any other covering than the canopy of heaven, unleſs they have had the precaution to bring blankets with them, before he undertakes to march them off to a ſpot from which they may be obliged to return. If, however, an emigrant carries his family to America, he will find it the moſt convenient and leaſt expenſive way, to leave them at the place where he lands, until he has viewed the land he is going to purchaſe, and formed an opinion that it will anſwer his expectations. He may, alſo, in a very few weeks erect a clapboarded temporary habitation, to which he may remove his family, with a certainty of not having them to remove again.

In the purchaſe of back-lands, nothing can be more infatuated than the practice, which has prevailed with emigrating perſons, of purchaſing land of Britiſh agents, previouſly to their ſailing. If a farmer in England intends to remove his family from one county to another, he will ſaddle his horſe, and ride to take a view of his intended new reſidence, previouſly to ſuch removal; and if this is looked upon as ſo precautionary a meaſure in a journey of a day or two, how much more ſo muſt it be in one of ſeveral weeks.

A man is ſhewn a plan of a tract of land, with, of courſe, a varniſhed deſcription of the fertility of its ſoil, and the variety of its productions, plenteous ſtreams, mill-ſeats, &c.; and the *freehold* of this land may be made his own at four or five ſhillings an acre. True: but then it never coſt the proprietors as many pence; and, from natural cauſes, ſuch as its diſtance from any ſettlements, its want of roads, or of navigable ſtreams, to communicate with any market, however diſtant, it will be worth little or nothing, even if its ſoil were exuberance itſelf, (unleſs to land-jobbers, who paſs it from hand to hand, at a cent, or one hundredth part of a dollar, profit,) until thoſe natural impediments are removed; and how that may be done, I have already ſhewn—by an immenſe capital. But this can neither ſuit the purſe nor ſituation of the claſs of perſons I am deſcribing, who want homes, and think that when they arrive upon their land, build a houſe, and clear ſome land, they have ſurmounted all obſtacles; but thoſe are the leaſt. If a purchaſer of lands upon ſpeculation, when he arrives in America, finds that his land lies ſome hundred miles from the coaſt, and, perhaps, 50 or 60 from any ſettlement, the conducting his family through a dreary foreſt, where the only guide is a compaſs, is diſcouraging; but how is he to get the implements of huſbandry, cattle, &c. which he muſt have, thither? If a man ſhould eſtabliſh his point, which has been ſcarcely ever the caſe, his ſituation is that of being cut off from ſociety. For theſe reaſons, a ſpeculation in back lands is only fit for capitaliſts and land-jobbers, who can ſell them at once, or keep them in their hands, until the progreſſive ſettlement of the country comes nearer to them. For theſe reaſons, we ſee that moſt of the diſtant back ſettlements of America have been formed by an union of ſeveral families going in a body: and the ſpeculators have recruiting parties throughout Europe, to procure freights of emigrants who, arriving in a body, are diſpatched to the ſame ſpot; and, by their united exertions, become neceſſary to their mutual convenience: the lands grow gradually worth to the ſpeculators more and more every year. —But this more properly comes under the next head. A farmer, however, who has property, would not join ſuch an aſſemblage of adventurers; therefore, the moſt open and proper way for him will be to go to the vicinity of ſome ſettlement already formed, and fix upon his reſidence where he may be ready to receive his family. He will, by theſe means, pay dearer for his freehold, than if he purchaſed it at "*hit or miſs:*" but he may ſtill get it reaſonable—have plenty of room for improvement—and avoid innumerable troubles, expences, and difficulties, into which too many have inconſiderately plunged themſelves by a contrary conduct.

The ſame remark will alſo apply to purchaſing of land-owners in the firſt American town where the emigrant lands. He uſually

uſually enquires who has back-lands to ſell—he need not look long for a jobber—he is ſhewn lands, and offered *eligible* terms, as they appear to be, becauſe he is to have the land for little, and that ſometimes upon a long credit; but an *actual ſettler*, who ſhould have his lands *gratis*, would amply deſerve it, as he raiſes the value of all the proprietors' lands around him: and were the proprietors to give away nine tenths of their land in this manner, the ſale of the remaining tenth would be a capital ſpeculation. If the emigrant ſtops here, and views the land and the neighbourhood of it, before he makes a bargain, he does well. He will then know the value of the land, whether it is likely to be, in a reaſonable time, a ſettled part of the country; and may either accept, or be off the bargain: but many have accepted the terms firſt, and viſited the land afterwards; and, when they have found the obſtacles I have already mentioned, have been obliged to keep their land, or diſpoſe of it as well as they could, and look out for another ſettlement, at a double expence of money and time. Wherever a man lands, he may be ſure to meet with perſons who will deal with him, whether he has caſh, or goods of any deſcription whatever; and if he has not enough of either or both, they will take what he has, and give credit for the reſt. He need not look a day before he has ſeen plans of hundreds of eligible ſettlements; but this neceſſary precaution—"*See, before you buy*"—will, nine times out of ten, ſave mortification and diſappointment. Another very forcible reaſon for viewing the land before purchaſe is, that the emigrant may be enabled to aſcertain its fertility, and what nature of productions it will bear, which he may do only by a ſuperficial view. The Americans do not bore the bowels of the earth, and chymically analyze the ſalts, and other component parts, to know theſe facts; they have, by long experience, found that ſome trees denote much fertility—others, little—others, mediocre. Some trees denote the land good for one production; others, for another. By a little enquiry into this matter, an entire ſtranger may ſoon be as well able to know the value of a tract of land as a native, and not be liable to be impoſed upon by the flowery deſcriptions of ſurveyors, which are even as much on the ſide of the ſeller, as a London auctioneer's advertiſement.

Next to purchaſing land, comes the queſtion of improving it. It will not only be prudent for a foreigner to view his land before he buys, but alſo, after purchaſing, to inform himſelf of the mode of cultivation practiſed in the neighbourhood, before he ſets about it. It is a folly to ſwim againſt the tide, when you may ſooner gain your landing-place by going with it. It is equally vain in an individual to oppoſe eſtabliſhed cuſtom: it will not only create a jealouſy againſt him, but a ſatisfaction at his ill ſucceſs. The Engliſh ſcience of agriculture, however excellent for the ſpot which gave it birth, will not do for the American ſoil; and many, who have arrived there *profeſſed* Engliſh agriculturiſts, have found themſelves obliged to "turn over a new leaf," or ruined themſelves by a pertinacious adherence to "old habits." The ſooner an emigrant adopts the manners of the people among whom he has choſen to take up his final reſidence, the ſooner will they forget his being a ſtranger, and rejoice at his ſucceſs as one of themſelves. There is no country where an Engliſhman ſhould obſerve this conduct more rigidly than in America, becauſe the Americans are peculiarly jealous of being thought to have depreciated for their ancient ſtock, and every compariſon in their diſfavour, is certain of drawing, if not their hatred, at leaſt their ſuſpicion of prejudice in the perſon who makes it.

(To be concluded in our next.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

COLIANA.

Conſiſting of SELECTIONS *of the curious* MS. *bequeathed by the late* MR. COLE *to the* BRITISH MUSEUM *and lately opened.*

ORIGINAL LETTER *from the celebrated* NELL GWYN.

"*Theſe for Madam Jennings, over againſt the Tub Tavern, in Jermin-ſtreet, London.*

Windſor, Burford-houſe, April 14, 1684.

"MADAM,

I HAVE received your letter, and I deſire you would ſpeake to my Ladie Williams to ſend me the gold ſtuffe, and a note with it, becauſe I muſt ſign it, then ſhe ſhall have her money the next day of Mr. Trant. Pray tell her ladieſhip, that I will ſend her a note of what quantity of things I'll have bought, if her ladieſhip will put herſelfe to the trouble to buy them: when they are bought, I will ſign a note for her to be payd. Pray, Madam, let the man goe on with my ſedan; and ſend Porvin and Mr. Coker down to me, for I want them both. The bill is very dear to boyl the plate; but neceſſity hath noe law. I am afraid, Madam, you have

forgott my mantle, which you were to line with muſk colour ſattin, and all my other things, for you ſend me noe patterns nor anſwer. Monſieur Lainey is going away. Pray ſend me word about your ſon Griffin, for his Majeſtie is mighty well pleaſed that he will go along with my lord duke. I am afraid you are ſoe much taken up with your owne houſe, that you forget my buſineſſe. My ſervice to dear Lord Kildare, and tell him, I love him with all my heart. Pray, Madam, ſee that Potvin brings now all my things with him, my lord-duke's bed, &c. If he hath not made them all up, he may doe that here; for if I doe not get my things out of his hand now, I ſhall not have them untill this time twelvemonth. The duke brought me down with him my crochet of diamonds; and I love it the better becauſe he brought it. Mr. Lumley, and everie body elſe, will tell you, that it is the fineſt thing that ever was ſeen. Good Madam, ſpeake to Mr. Beaver to come down too, that I may beſpeake a ring for the Duke of Grafton before he goes into France.

I have continued extream ill ever ſince you left me, and I am ſoe ſtill. I have ſent to London for a doctor. I believe I ſhall die. My ſervice to the Dutcheſs of Norfolk; and tell her, I am as ſick as Her Grace, but doe not know what I ayle, although ſhe does, which I am overjoyed at, that ſhe goes on with her big belly.

Pray tell my Ladie Williams, that the King's miſtreſſes are accounted ill paymaſters, but ſhe ſhall have her money the next day after I have the ſtuffe.

Here is a ſad ſlaughter at Windſor, the young men's taking their leaves and going to France; and although they are none of my lovers, yet I am loath to part with the men. Mrs. Jennings I love you with all my heart, and ſoe good-by. Let me have an anſwer to this letter.

E. G."

STURBRIDGE FAIR.

That this was the greateſt mart in England about Elizabeth's time, is evident from the following paſſage in an old play, called *Lingua*, written in 1607, by Anthony Brewer, who probably was of Cambridge Univerſity. It is recounting the numberleſs articles neceſſary to dreſs up a young lady in the faſhion—"and now there is ſuch calling for fardingales, kirtles, buſk-points, ſhoe-ties, &c. that ſeven pedlars ſhops, nay, all Stourbridge Fair, will ſcarce furniſh her. A ſhip is ſooner rigged by far, than a gentlewoman made ready."

JAQUES DE LOXENS

Made this excellent epitaph upon his ſcolding wife.

"Cy gît ma femme. Oh! qu'elle eſt bien
"Pour ſon repos, et pour le mien."

Les Trois Siècles de notre Litterature, tom 2, *p.* 250.

VILLENAGE.

In Sir Richard Worſley's Hiſtory of the Iſle of Wight, Appendix, page 120, is the following curious grant to the monks of Cariſbrook, by Richard Triſtram, of *himſelf* and *all his lands*, at Affeton, in that Iſland.

"Carta Richerii Triſtram de ſemetipſo, cum terris ſuis:—

"Sciant preſentes et futuri quod ego Richirius Triſtram, de Affeton, dedi Deo et Sanctæ Mariæ de Careſbrock, *meipſum*, cum omnibus Catallis meis, ad ſervitium et obediendum juxta rationabilem diſpoſitionem prioris ejuſdem loci, et totam terram meam, cum pertinentiis in Affeton, quam Rob. de Affeton dedit mihi pro ſervitio meo, in perpetuam eleemoſynam; et hæc obtuli et feci et juravi ad tenendum ſuper altare Sanctæ Mariæ de Careſbrock, pro ſalute animæ meæ et predeceſſorum et ſucceſſorum meorum."

TRINITY-CHURCH, OR ST. MARY'S-CHAPEL, IN ELY.

This elegant and beautiful ſtructure, of which a full account may be ſeen in Mr. Bentham's Book of Ely, ſeems to me to have been originally deſigned for the Chapter-houſe, by the continuation of fine marble arches all round the bottom part of it, and even at the eaſt end, now partly covered by the altar-piece. At the Reformation it was converted into a pariſh-church, and a new dedication impoſed on it. In the ſummer of 1775, the pariſhioners came to a reſolution to clean all the fine carved work about the pillars and cieling, which was filled up with dirt and white-waſh; but they can never make it compleat, while they ſuffer the irregular pews to deform it.

DIMENSIONS OF CHICHESTER CATHEDRAL.

Length of the whole fabric, from eaſt to weſt, 397 feet 2 inches; whereof the weſt porch comprehends 23 feet 7 inches: whence to the choir door is 153 feet 6 inches. Length of the choir 100 feet 3 inches, and of the burial place behind 24 feet 7 inches. The entrance into the Lady-chapel is 17 feet 1 inch; and of the ſaid chapel, which compleats the whole, 78 feet 2 inches. Breadth of the body and ſide-ailes, in the eaſtern part, is 61 feet; equal

to

to which is the height of the vaulting. Breadth of the ſame in the weſtern part, where are double rows of pillars, 91 feet. The length of the great-croſs aile, from north to ſouth, is 131 feet. The height of the great ſteeple in the middle 269 feet, and of the Weſtern Tower 95 feet.

FRENCH AFFECTATION IN MURTHERING ENGLISH NAMES.

What my friend, Mr. Bryant, ſays in reſpect to the Greeks, is ſo appoſite to the modern practice of the French, in mangling Engliſh proper names, that I ſhall produce the paſſage. When I was a young man, and uſed to be at the late Lord Montfort's, at Horſeth hall, where the Duke *De Mirepoix* very frequently viſited, and ſtaid ſome days, I well remember the difficulty he had, or pretended to have, when talking of White's Chocolate-houſe, where uſed to be a club or meeting of the principal nobility for gaming, to pronounce the word *club*, which he always called *clans*. I ſuppoſe, he thought the other too Gothic and groſs; yet there are multitudes of words in his own language of equal unharmonioufneſs. Mr. Walpole had before taken notice of the ſame delicacy of the French, in his ſenſible and maſterly manner. I will produce both paſſages, and afterwards put down a few obſervations of the ſame ſort, which have occurred in my reading. Mr. Bryant's ſtricture is to be met with in his Diſſertation on the Hellodian and other Grecian Writers, page 167 of his Analyſis of Ancient Mythology, vol. I. edit. 1774.

"Another reaſon may be given for the obſcurity in the Grecian hiſtory, even when letters had been introduced among them. They had a childiſh antipathy to every foreign language, and were equally prejudiced in favour of their own. This has paſſed unnoticed; yet was attended with the moſt fatal conſequences. They were miſled by the too great delicacy of their ear, and could not bear any term which appeared to them barbarous and uncouth. On this account they either rejected foreign appellations, or ſo modelled and changed them, that they became in ſound and meaning eſſentially different."

Mr. Walpole's obſervation is in his advertiſement before Paul Hentzner's Journey into England, pages vii. viii. ix. x. octavo, Strawberry-Hill, 1757.—"With regard to the orthography of proper names, though corrected in the tranſlation, I have left them in the orginal as I found them. Accuracy, in that particular, was not the author's merit. It is a merit peculiar to Engliſhmen. The French are negligent of it to an affectation: yet the author of *Mélanges Hiſtoriques* complains, that other nations corrupt French names! He himſelf gives ſome Engliſh ones in pages 247, 248, which it is impoſſible to decypher. Baſſompierre calls York-houſe, "*Jorchaux*;" and Kenſington, "*Inbimthort*." As a ſoldier and ambaſſador, he was not obliged to know the names of houſes; when he turned author, there was no excuſe for not being intelligible. Even Voltaire, who writes the language ſo well, is careleſs in our titles. In England, it is the defect of a ſervant to blunder in proper names. It is one of thoſe ſilly pretenſions to politeneſs, which nations that affect a ſuperiority, have always cultivated. For in all affectations, defects are merits. The *readers* of hiſtory love certainty: it is a pity the *writers* do not. What confuſion would it have ſaved, if it had not been the cuſtom of the Jews to call every Darius and Artaxerxes Ahaſuerus! It were to be wiſhed, that all nations would be content to uſe the appellations which people, or reſpective countries, have choſen for themſelves. Proper names ought never to be tortured to any particular idiom. What a ridiculous compoſition is *Aulugel!* Who can conceive that *Meylandt* ſignifies Milan, or *Legborne*, Livorno? When one is miſled by a proper name, the only uſe of which is to direct, one feels like the countryman, who complained, that the houſes hindered him from ſeeing Paris. The thing becomes an obſtruction to itſelf."

The abſurdity was ſo glaring, that even one of that nation, *Monſieur le Duchat*, criticiſes in this manner *Philip de Comines*, for miſcalling a German, of the name of Hackembach, by that of Archambault. —"Comines n'eſt ni le ſeul, ni le premier ecrivain François, qui ait defiguré les noms Allemans. Froiſſart et Monſtrelet ſont tout pleins de cette ſorte de fautes. M. Godefroy, par une note marginale a redreſſé le nom pretendu Archambault, en le nommant *Hackembach*."—Ducatiana, vol. II. page 414.

Mr. Thomas Warton, in his Hiſtory of Engliſh Poetry, vol. I. pages 339 and 774, obſerves, upon Froiſſart's calling Kingſton by the name of "*Kinkeſtove*," that "the French are not much improved at this day in ſpelling Engliſh places and names." He might have ſaid, that what might probably have been a miſtake or falſe print in Froiſſart, is affectation in many of the more modern writers, who ſo diſguiſe

diſguiſe moſt Engliſh names they have occaſion to mention, that it is almoſt impoſſible to trace out to whom they belong. I will give an inſtance or two. In a *Journal d'un Voyage fait aux Indes Orientales*, in 3 volumes, 8vo. Rouen, 1721, by *Monſieur des Challes*, though no name is put to it, at page 19 of vol. III. mention is made of a *Monſieur de Quickpatrick, premier commis de M. de Louvois.* I am much diſpoſed to think, that this is an Iriſh or Scotch name, Kirkpatrick Frenchified. In Tavernier's Voyage, vol. III. page 325, edit. 1692, 8vo. he mentions "*compoſte de Peklearin.*" It would puzzle ſome people to find out what preſerve this might be; and poſſibly might make him laugh to find it only *pickled-herring*.

Mr. Gough, in his Anecdotes of Britiſh Topography, pages 29, 30, Lond. 4to. 1768, has given a long liſt of theſe blunders committed by Mons. Bellin, in his *Eſſai Geographique ſur les Iles Britanniques*, 1757; where, among others of the ſame ſort of ſpelling, Endfield-Waſh and Melton-Mowbray, are thus diſguiſed—"*Infieldwaſh*" and "*Mittomowbray.*"

The French tranſlator of Laſſels's Voyages, vol. I. page 110, calls the Duke of Buckingham, "*Bucquincan.*" This muſt be meer affectation, as he had Laſſels's book before him, if he had choſen to have ſpelled right.

Mr. Foſter, the tranſlator of Monſieur Bougainville's Voyage round the World, printed 1772, page 201, in a note, obſerves—"That he, (viz. Bougainville,) and moſt writers of his nation, mutilate all foreign names, not only inadvertently, but often on purpoſe, through mere caprice."

Mr. Hareuiet, the writer of *Hiſtoire des Perſonnes qui ont vecu pluſieurs Siècles, & qui ont rajeuni*, at page 104, mentioning Parre, whom he calls *Parke*, ſays, that he was of the *Comté de Strophime*; by which, I ſuppoſe, he means Shropſhire. There may be ſome excuſe for a Frenchman being put to difficulties in pronouncing a word of *ten* letters, *two* only of which were vowels.

In the French tranſlation of Laſſels's Travels, vol. II. page 107, the author ſays, that when he was at Rome, there were in the College *Della Sapienza*, two Engliſh Profeſſors, "*ſçavoir le Docteur Hart & le Docteur* Gibly, *poete, et l'Horace de notre tems.*" No doubt it means the celebrated James Gibbes, though thus diſguiſed through French affectation of never ſpelling foreign names right.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following account of an extraordinary darkneſs which occured on the coaſt of Newfoundland, about the time of the ſummer ſolſtice, and which I received a few days ſince from my brother, will probably be acceptable to your readers, and may recall to the recollection of thoſe who are in the habit of making meteorological obſervations, an extraordinary appearance in the atmoſphere in this country about the ſame time, which I think there is reaſon to believe may be attributed to the ſame cauſe, and be connected with the appearance noticed on the coaſt of America. My brother was on his paſſage from Newfoundland to Miramichi, in Nova Scotia, and I ſhall give his account in his own words.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Henry Briſtowe, commanding the Ship Poole, dated Miramichi, 28th June, 1804.

"On my paſſage to this place an extraordinary circumſtance occured, which I believe muſt have been ſeen in ſome parts of Newfoundland though the people here ſaw nothing of it. I was, on Sunday, the 17th inſtant, about two leagues to the ſouthward of the Iſland of St. Peter; at day break it was dark and gloomy, the ſun roſe like a ball of fire, and diſappeared in an inſtant, obſcured in thick, dark, red and yellow clouds;—and at 8 o'clock, I could ſcarcely ſee to get my breakfaſt without a light; at intervals it lightened up a little, and continued ſo till eleven o'clock, when it became totally dark, ſo much ſo, that I put my head down to the binnacle and could no more ſee the compaſs, than I could at 12 o'clock in a very dark night, without a light: my cook was obliged to get a light to ſee if his copper boiled. The fire burned pale, or rather of a purple caſt. It continued totally dark for about twenty minutes, when it cleared away, firſt to the northward. The Iſland of St. Peter looked juſt as the land does in the night when the moon emerges from a thick black cloud, which hangs over the land, and a yard or two of clear ſky (to appearance) between the land and clouds, and all round the horizon beſides as dark as pitch. The clouds all the day were of a blood red and yellow colour—no rain, and but little wind from the weſt north weſt. My people were all frightened—it was a grand, but awful ſight. I think you would have been glad to have ſeen it."

HEN. BRISTOWE.

On

On the 19th of June, two days ſubſequent to the ſingular phenomenon above related, I obſerved the rays of the ſun which came through a ſkylight and fell on a ſtone floor in my own houſe, aſſume a purple hue, as if the window had been of ſtained glaſs; this was between 10 and 11 o'clock in the morning, the day was hazy, but not gloomy. I immediately went out of doors to examine into the cauſe of ſo unuſual an appearance, when I obſerved the clouds through which the ſun occaſionally gleamed, to be tinged with a purple colour, rather lively, but not bright; the clouds came from the weſt north-weſt, not rapidly, but yet at times giving the atmoſphere rather a turbulent appearance; the wind blew gently from the ſame quarter. The clouds retained their purple hue during the whole day, though it became fainter towards ſun-ſet. This ſingular appearance was noticed by many perſons in the town and neighbourhood, and occaſioned ſome alarm in the minds of the timid. The moon was obſerved the evening preceding to put on a fiery aſpect, glaring, but not bright; and the ſun roſe on the morning of the 19th, in a kind of haze, which, though it did not obſtruct its rays, deprived them of their brilliancy.

The ſimilarity of colour and appearance in the clouds, though in different degree, their courſe, the diſtance of time, and the direction in which the wind blew on the 19th, I think warrants an opinion, that thoſe clouds formed a part of that denſe body, which on the 17th obſtructed the rays of the ſun on the coaſt of America. It is well known that the banks and coaſt of Newfoundland are ſubject to fogs ſo extremely denſe, as almoſt to exceed credibility in the minds of thoſe who have not witneſſed the fact; whether it is not probable that one of theſe immenſe bodies of condenſed vapours, may have been gradually raiſed into the higher regions of the atmoſphere, by the action of ſome light current of air, ſufficient for the purpoſe, but not violent enough to diſperſe it, and ſuſpended there till ſwept to the eaſtward by a weſterly breeze, ſome of your ſcientific correſpondents may be able to determine; as alſo to ſuggeſt ſome probable reaſons for the diſpoſition to reflect the purple, or violet rays, rather than any other; and their communications on the ſubject will no doubt be inſtructive and entertaining to many other of your readers as well as to Sir, your's, &c.

Poole, Sept. 15, 1804. J. BRISTOWE.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

AN ELEGY

ON THE DEATH OF THE LATE REV. JOSEPH PRIESTLEY, LL.D. &c. &c. IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Exterâ terrâ jacet, heu, ſepultus!

AT length, retiring from a world of ſtrife,
The ſtorms of trouble, and the ills of life;
By all lamented, as by all admir'd,
Worth ſinks to reſt—and PRIESTLEY has expir'd!

Remote from tumults of the public ſcene,
Wiſely undaunted, piouſly ſerene,
He ſought, till life's great author bid it cloſe,
An exile's refuge, and a ſaint's repoſe;
Far from the world, from noiſe and folly far,
The ſtrife of nations, and the din of war.

Philoſophy there led her favour'd child
Through pathleſs wood, and unfrequented wild;
Bade with inquiring mind the ſage ſurvey,
Where faintly dawns the intellectual ray;
And there unfolded to his curious eye
Nature in all her rich variety.

There too Religion, a celeſtial gueſt,
With holy comfort cheer'd the ſage's breaſt;
Vouchſaf'd o'er all his labours to preſide,
In death his triumph, as in life his guide!

That God, who oft' in life's ſevereſt hours
Repairs with heavenly ſtrength our feeble powers;
Supports the Chriſtian's faith through trials long,
And bids him, truſting in his arm, be ſtrong!
That God was his—when perſecution's rage
No peace could ſoften, and no art aſſuage;
When malice roſe, with unrelenting hand,
To ſcourge afflicted virtue from the land.

Hence, friends to worth, to learning, and to fame,
Behold his virtues, and revere his name!
'Tis your's, to injured merit to be juſt,
Kind to his fame, and faithful to his duſt.

Shall ſoothing Flattery, with deceitful breath,
Perſiſt to play the ſycophant in death;
And, dreſt in mock ſolemnity of phraſe,
Attempt to varniſh, when it cannot praiſe?

Surely, the ſon of ſcience may demand
The poet's eulogy, the ſculptor's hand;
The letter'd ſage with juſtice may require
Praiſe from the pen, or tribute from the lyre.

Yet, modeſt Learning leaves to Folly's train
Funereal pageants, and proceſſions vain:
Enough for her, that in ſome humble ſhade,
Meek, yet undaunted; calm, yet undiſmay'd;
She waits, what Virtue bids the Chriſtian wait,
Her ſoul's diſmiſſion to a purer ſtate;
Commits that ſoul, in life's concluding hour,
To God, its Maker, truſting in his power;
Gives to his ſovereign will her parting breath,
And treads, with ſtedfaſt hope, the vale of death!

So honour'd Prieſtley gently ſunk to reſt;
Mourn'd by his country, by his Maker bleſt!
An endleſs reſt from Perſecution's rod!
"A reſt remaining for the ſons of God!"

Accept, lamented ſhade! the imperfect ſtrain,
Which ſcorns to flatter, when to praiſe were vain:
Thy various worth when Friendſhip ſtrives to trace,
Each manly virtue, and each Chriſtian grace,
She owns her ſkill confin'd, her colours faint,
And leaves a portrait, which ſhe cannot paint!

LINES

FROM A HUSBAND TO HIS WIFE, ON THE FOURTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THEIR MARRIAGE, JULY 6, 1804.

NOW balmy zephyrs fan the grove,
And ſcatter rich perfumes around;
And feather'd ſongſters, warbling love,
In every verdant buſh are found.

An Eden all the land appears,
Rejoicing at the ſolar blaze;
Her gayeſt livery Nature wears,
And all her richeſt hues diſplays.

The flowery nations court our eyes,
And paint with beauty hill and vale;
In every ſhape behold them riſe,
And load with fragrance every gale.

While Flora weaves her chaplets gay,
Pomona tends her luſcious ſtores;
From which, in Autumn's future day,
Neƈtareous juice the Goddeſs pours.

Such are the ſcenes, which every year
With that delightful day combine,
Which bade me baniſh doubt and fear,
And call Eliza wholly mine.

Round yon bright orb, ſince that bleſt hour,
The earth has fourteen circuits roll'd;
And, thanks to Heaven's beſtowing power,
Has bid new forms of bliſs unfold.

Each flying year has cloſer tied
The ſacred hymeneal band.
More dearly lov'd!—my ſweeteſt bride,
Accept again your Edmund's hand!

His heart he cannot now beſtow,
For, poor or rich, 'tis all your own;
And 'tis his greateſt joy to know,
That to Eliza's breaſt 'tis flown.

There, like a miſer, ſee it ſit
To watch its more than diamond mine;
Nor will it the dear treaſure quit,
'Till Heaven command it to reſign.

Far diſtant, if it pleaſe the Power,
That orders all things here below,
Be that diſtreſſing fatal hour
That is to deal the ſevering blow.

This, beſt of women, ever dear!
This is the ſober honeſt lay
Which, paſt the fourteenth happy year,
Still growing love bids Edmund pay.

And if Almighty Power beſtows
Its boons, and fourteen more are given,
May every moment, as it flows,
But bring us nearer God and Heaven!

Sidmouth, July 6, 1804.

LINES, ON SEEING BLENHEIM CASTLE.

O! aſk not me of Blenheim's marble halls,
Her tow'ring column and triumphal gate;
With vacant glance I view the trophied walls,
The wide unſocial haunt of ſullen ſtate!

Boaſt not to me the wooded green demeſne,
Form'd by the lab'rer's hand, the artiſt's rule;
Joyleſs I ſee, in yon extended plain,
A *cultured* deſert, and a ſtagnant pool.

Be mine the cheerful view of village green,
With ruddy children ſcatter'd far and near,
The babbling brook thro' willow hedge-rows ſeen,
That turns the mill with current ſwift and clear.

At ſcenes like theſe, the patriot breaſt may warm,
And tears of young philanthropy may ſtart;
The poet's mind new dreams of beauty form,
And Fancy own the promptings of the heart.

L.

MEMOIRS

MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

Some ACCOUNT *of the* LIFE *and* WRITINGS *of* MADAME DU BOCCAGE.

MARIE ANNE LEPAGE DU BOCCAGE, of the academies of Rome, Bologna, Padua, Lyons, and Rouen, was born in the laſt mentioned city the 22d of October, 1710. She was educated at Paris, in the convent of the Aſſumption; and the progreſs ſhe made in every branch of inſtruction was uncommonly rapid.

An exceſſive fondneſs for poetry manifeſting itſelf at an age when the paſſions are uſually developed, took poſſeſſion of the place which they would have occupied in her heart; and ſhe applied herſelf to the ſtudy of the Engliſh language, with a view to imitate, in French, Pope's Temple of Fame. Such a choice indicated, at that early age, a mind formed for glory.

This imitation of Pope, of which, as her firſt attempt, ſhe thought very humbly, did not appear till 1764, in the Collection of her works. At the period when ſhe compoſed it, ſhe made a ſecret of her performance; and, to accommodate herſelf to the ton of the faſhionable circles of that time, ſhe ſcrupulouſly obſerved, as Fontenelle ſays, the external decencies of ignorance.

It was in 1746 that ſhe entruſted the public with the ſecret of her poetic talents. The deſire of inſtruction was then generally diffuſed; the character of a man of letters was no longer conſidered incompatible with that of a man of the world; nor were females afraid to commit themſelves, by acknowledging their literary productions. This revolution was effected by the influence of Fontenelle in the ſciences, and of Voltaire in literature. To gaming-parties or frivolous converſations, where *ennui* was the order of the day, ſucceeded inſtructive and agreeable amuſements. Many of the literati aſſembled on certain days at the houſes of perſons of rank or celebrated females; and academies were eſtabliſhed in the provinces.

Of theſe one of the moſt diſtinguiſhed was the academy of Rouen, founded in 1745, under the auſpices of the Duke of Luxembourg, governor of the province which gave birth to Corneille, to Pouſſin, and to Fontenelle. Madame du Boccage had the honour, the following year, to obtain the firſt prize given by that academy. She brought to recollection Mademoiſelle Scudery, who, in 1671, gained the firſt prize diſtributed by the French academy; but this was the only feature in which ſhe reſembled her. On this occaſion, La Condamine, the celebrated geometrician, addreſſed to Madame du Boccage the following lines:

D'Apollon, de Vénus réuniſſant les armes,
Vous ſubjuguez l'eſprit, vous captivez le cœur;
Et Scudery jalouſe en verſeroit des larmes:
Mais ſous un autre aſpect ſon talent eſt vainqueur.
Elle eut celui de faire oublier ſa laideur,
Tout votre eſprit n'a pu faire oublier vos charmes.

La Condamine was not the only member of the Academy of Sciences who ſought the ſociety of Madame du Boccage. Among her moſt intimate friends were Fontenelle, Clairaut, and Mairan. The former, who always called her his daughter, found in her another ſelf; Clairaut beheld in her a ſecond Duchâtelet, ſtill more amiable than the firſt; and Mairan, enchanted with the equality of her temper, no leſs than with the ſuperiority of her underſtanding, frequently ſaid to her: "You are like a well regulated watch, which goes though its movement without be perceived."

Madame du Boccage, by gaining the prize of the Academy of Rouen, had eſtabliſhed her reputation, and ſhe afterwards publiſhed nothing without affixing her name. Imbued with the ſpirit of Paradiſe Loſt, from which ſhe received extreme delight, ſhe endeavoured to tranſfuſe into her native language a portion of the beauties of the Britiſh Homer. How ſhe acquitted herſelf of this taſk, thoſe who are not acquainted with her performance may collect from the following ſtanzas tranſmitted her on this occaſion by Voltaire.

Milton, dont vous ſuivez les traces,
Vous prête ſes tranſports divins;
Eve eſt la mère des humains,
Et vous êtes celle des Grâces.

Comment n'eût-elle pas ſeduit
La raiſon la plus indomptable?
Vous lui donnez tout votre eſprit;
Adam étoit bien pardonnable.

Eve le rendit criminel,
Et vous meritez nos louanges:
Eve ſeduiſit un mortel,
Et vous auriez ſéduit les anges.

The Death of Abel being in ſome meaſure a ſequel to Paradiſe Loſt, this conſi-

deration induced Madame du Boccage to imitate that celebrated production of Geſner in the ſame manner as ſhe had imitated Milton. It is, however, apparent that ſhe found it much leſs difficult to catch the ſpirit of the Helvetic Virgil, than that of the Britiſh bard. This did not prevent her from ſaying, with her uſual modeſty—"I beg pardon of Milton and Geſſner for the injuſtice I have done them."

Emboldened by the ſucceſs of her Paradiſe Loſt, Madame du Boccage, in the year 1749, procured her tragedy of the Amazons to be repreſented at the *Theatre Français*. This piece obtained its author the applauſe of one half of the ſpectators, the jealouſy of the other, and ſoon afterwards the honour of a tranſlation.

Madame du Boccage was not the firſt female who had attempted tragedy in France; but it was reſerved for her to ſurpaſs her predeceſſors in that line, and to diſtinguiſh herſelf ſtill more in epic poetry; in which the French are however inferior to ſome other nations of Europe. The *Columbiad*; or, Diſcovery of America, an epic poem, in ten cantos, crowned the reputation of Madame du Boccage, though its execution is far from correſponding with the magnitude of the undertaking.

With the Columbiad Madame du Boccage terminated her poetic career. A project ſo vaſt requires in its author knowledge equally varied and extenſive. Secluded, from her infancy, from dangerous or frivolous diverſions, Madame du Boccage appears, during her whole life, to have been influenced by only one paſſion, that of ſtudy. With all the charms of her ſex ſhe manifeſted an uncommon deſire of knowledge; her talents were more ſolid than brilliant; and her ſimplicity alone imparted luſtre to them.

With a mind ſtored with information, which ſhe was ſtill ſolicitous to increaſe, ſhe, at the age of forty, conceived the deſign of travelling. Like Plato, ſhe thought it more advantageous to ſee the world in the autumn, than in the prime of life. "At the age of fifteen or twenty years, (ſays ſhe) our native country, by which we are careſſed, and for which we poſſeſs the charms of a naſcent flower, likewiſe has thoſe of novelty for us. We muſt, therefore, firſt enjoy it; every thing then furniſhes ſubjects of reflection, pleaſure, and aſtoniſhment. By habit, objects are rendered inſipid, and we become the ſame to them. Let us change our reſidence: in a foreign country we ſhall become a new being; and though mankind are every where the ſame, their manners, their paſſions, which we meet with under other forms, excite our attention and curioſity. This charm would doubtleſs accompany any one, who ſhould have the courage to make the tour of the globe, and would inceſſantly renew his ſenſations blunted by time, and the ſatiety of conſtantly beholding the ſame object."

In accompanying Madame du Boccage in her travels through England, Holland, and Italy, her Letters exhibit her in a new point of view. The moſt perfect models of epiſtolary correſpondence before her time were Madame de Sevigné and Voltaire; but without taking either of theſe as an object of imitation, ſhe has very naturally approached the manner of Lady M. W. Montagu, eſpecially in her Letters on Italy. Reſpecting the latter, Voltaire, in 1764, wrote to her: "They are equal to thoſe of Lady Montagu. I know Conſtantinople from her, and Rome from you; and, thanks to your ſtyle, I give the preference to Rome."*

It was in that capital of the arts that every thing appeared intereſting to Madame du Boccage. It may be ſeen in her Letters with what enthuſiaſm ſhe deſcribes the beauties of every kind that met her eye, and how her delight is diffuſed over all the ſubjects of which ſhe treats.

Madame du Boccage, it is true, experienced at Rome the moſt diſtinguiſhed reception. Next to Pope Benedict XIV. to whom ſhe had dedicated her Columbiad, Cardinal Paſſionnéi, whoſe funeral oration of Prince Eugene ſhe had tranſlated, by his conſtant attentions, contributed the moſt to procure her every kind of pleaſure.

Groſley informs us, that when the Cardinal went out in his carriage with Madame du Boccage, the Pope uſed to repair to the window, and to favour them with a two-fold benenediction, ſaying at the ſame time, "*et homo factus eſt*"—"he has become a man." This rivalſhip between two old men of eighty was equally flattering and amuſing to Madame du Boccage, who, upon her departure from Rome, was treated by the Pope with the ſame honour as if ſhe had been a princeſs.

Upon her return from Italy ſhe paſſed through Geneva, and viſited Voltaire at his manſion, called *Délices*. On the firſt

* This opinion may be aſcribed to Voltaire's imperfect knowledge of the Engliſh language.

day

day of her arrival, that great man, ſeating himſelf beſide her, ſaid that "ſomething was wanting to complete her headdreſs," and at the ſame time placed on her head a wreath of laurel. This interview was the foundation of a correſpondence between them, and appears to have afforded equal gratification to both parties.

What Madame du Boccage was in her Letters ſhe was in ſociety. She poſſeſſed the art of being always equal and always new; more diſpoſed to hear than to ſpeak; as attentive never to cenſure any other perſon as not to praiſe herſelf; always accepting delicate praiſe, and knowing how to reply with equal propriety and preciſion.

So many good qualities, together with her literary reputation, drew around her, upon her return to Paris, a ſelect number of men of letters and ſcience. To name Helvetius, Marmontel, Thomas, Bailly, Condorcet, Barthelemy, from among many others, will be ſufficient to give ſome idea of the aſſemblies held at her houſe, which was likewiſe viſited by many foreigners diſtinguiſhed by their rank and abilities.

Madame du Boccage was deſtined to ſurvive almoſt all her friends. The loſs that moſt ſenſibly affected her was that of Brequigny, a man of ſcience, diſtinguiſhed for his moleſty and amiable diſpoſition, and who lodged in her houſe. She, however, derived every conſolation ſhe was capable of receiving from the conſtant and affectionate attention of her nephew M. Anquetil du Perron.

She attained an advanced and yet a happy old age, by moderation, both mental and corporeal. All her life was of one even tenor. She died in the month of Auguſt, 1802, aged 92 years. A perfect counterpart of Fontenelle: even in her laſt moments ſhe repoſed in death as if in a ſweet ſlumber.

To know Madame du Boccage was to love her. Demouſtier ſeems to have expreſſed the ſentiments univerſally entertained for her in the following beautiful lines:

On regrette le temps paſſé ſans vous connôitre:
Combien l'on eût joui d'un commerce ſi doux!
Il ſemble que plûtôt on auroit voulu nâitre
Pour avoir le bonheur de vieillir avec vous.

Lorſque vers ſon declin le ſoleil nous éclaire;
L'eclat de ſes rayons n'en eſt point affoibli.
On eſt vieux à vingt ans ſi on ceſſe de plaire;
Et qui plait à centans, meurt ſans avoir vieilli.

ACCOUNT *of* DIETRICH TIEDEMANN, COUNSELLOR *and* PROFESSOR *of* PHILOSOPHY *at* MARBURG.

THE ſubject of this memoir was born the 3d of April, 1748, at Bremervörde, in the Duchy of Bremen, of which place his father was burgomaſter. Being a man of a ſerious turn, he would not ſuffer his ſon to aſſociate with other boys of his own age, but endeavoured to excite in him an early ſenſe of the important deſtination of man. He, therefore, paſſed the greateſt part of his youth, either alone or in the company of his younger brother, and ſoon acquired a great partiality for hiſtorical and myſtical works; though fortunately for him, he could not procure many of the latter deſcription. In the ſchool of his native town he learned the firſt rudiments of the Latin and Greek languages, and in conſequence of his aſſiduity he made ſuch progreſs, that even there he could compoſe a Latin eſſay with ſome elegance. His father, a man of diſcernment, obſerved in him a capacity for ſtudy, but left the choice of a profeſſion entirely to himſelf; and Tiedemann, who at that time was delighted with declamation and the eloquence of the pulpit, gave the preference to the ſtudy of divinity.

As he could not make any farther progreſs at Bremervörde, his father ſent him in the autumn of 1763, to the ſchool of Verden, where he was immediately placed in the firſt claſs, and particularly devoted himſelf, for ſeveral years, to the ſtudy of languages; for, according to his own confeſſion, he did not yet comprehend the theological and philoſophical lectures held at that ſchool. A teacher of the French language rendered him ſenſible of the beauties of the beſt French writers. After a ſtay of two years he removed to the Athenæum of Bremen, which was then diſtinguiſhed by the diligence and the good morals of the pupils, and which exerciſed a very beneficial influence on the cultivation of his mind. Among his companions were ſeveral who with zeal occupied themſelves with the belles lettres, and particularly the German poets; their converſation together with his own inceſſant ſtudy excited in him a taſte for the beautiful. He now read the Latin and French poets with a very different view from what he had before done, and at the ſame time ſtudied the precepts of the moſt celebrated teachers of good taſte. At Bremen inſtructions were likewiſe given in philoſophy and hiſtory, in which, as alſo in reading the beſt modern philoſophical works, Tiedemann took particular

ticular delight. He now perused the productions of Descartes, Locke, Helvetius, Mallebranche, &c. but did not direct his attention so much to the systems of those philosophers as to particular passages which furnished him with occasion for farther reflection. Tiedemann has himself confessed that he likewise derived great benefit from his connection with his fellow pupil, Mr. Meiners, of Göttingen, with whom a similarity of pursuits and disposition had closely united him. Brucker's *Institutiones historiæ philosophicæ* developed in Tiedemann's mind that germ which afterwards brought forth such abundant fruit.

After a stay of a year and a half at Bremen, Tiedemann went, in the spring of 1767, to Göttingen, where he employed himself with mathematics, classic literature, the study of philosophy and its history. In mathematics his instructor was Kästner. But as many parts of the public lectures were obscure to him, and he would not commit to memory any thing which his understanding could not comprehend, he studied almost entirely in private at Göttingen, and applied for information in every subject to the sources themselves. About this time he also read with diligence Rollin's Ancient History, and some novels, such as Fielding's, Rousseau's Works, Pascal's Thoughts, &c. His intention to devote himself to the study of divinity he renounced in consequence of many doubts which arose in his mind on that head. He then turned his attention to the law, with which he was, however, soon disgusted; and resigned himself entirely to his predilection for philosophy and the history of that science. In order to cultivate a more intimate acquaintance with the ancient philosophers, he continually sought to acquire a perfect knowledge of the Greek language.

After an agreeable residence of three years and a half at Göttingen, the late Professor Eyring, of whom he and Meiners had received private instructions in Greek, proposed to Tiedemann the situation of tutor to a Livonian nobleman. Notwithstanding his reluctance to tear himself from the sciences, and from that abundant source of improvement, the library of Göttingen, he accepted the proposal with joy, on account of his external circumstances, and fearing the displeasure of his father because he had abandoned that study by which he was to have acquired preferment.

Accordingly, in the winter of 1769, he went to Livonia, and there spent nearly four years, amidst extreme scarcity of books, and without making any great progress himself, because the performance of his duty to his young pupils deprived him of all opportunity for his own studies. As he had, besides, no prospect of a future establishment, he was desirous of returning to Germany, and communicated his wish to his friend Meiners, who, about this time, was appointed professor at Göttingen, and who gave him good hopes. In 1772, he published at Riga his *Essay of an Explanation of the Origin of Language*, and in 1773 returned to his native home, where he remained till the spring of the year following, in order to make himself acquainted with the modern literature of his own country, to which during his residence in Livonia he had become an utter stranger. He then went a second time to Göttingen, where he formed an acquaintance with Heyne, by whom he was admitted a member of the Philological Seminary. The small income which he received as a member of that institution, the private instructions in Latin, which he gave to some of the students, and the profits of his literary labours, provided Tiedemann, who had been accustomed to few wants, with a comfortable subsistence. Heyne, convinced by various proofs, of Tiedemann's superior talents, encouraged him to publish his excellent work, entitled, *System of the Stoic Philosophy* (Leipzig, 1776) and accompanied it with a preface. Tiedemann's leisure was now almost entirely devoted to speculative philosophy.

About this period, an application was made to Heyne for a person to officiate as professor of the Latin and Greek languages in the *Collegium Carolinum* at Cassel. He proposed Tiedemann for the situation, to which the latter was accordingly appointed. In the autumn of 1766, he went to Cassel to take possession of his new post. Though he was now separated from Heyne, that venerable man continued to be a true friend to Tiedemann, and supplied him with numerous works from the copious library of Göttingen, and in return he never ceased to entertain the most sincere love and esteem for Heyne.

In his leisure hours, Tiedemann again applied himself with new zeal to the study of philosophy and its history. His system now began to incline more and more towards materialism; and in this way of thinking, he would probably have long remained, had not chance, among various other strangers, likewise conducted to Cassel, the acute Tetens, with whose Essays he was already acquainted, and whose

converſations and ſubſequent correſpondence convinced him of his error and gave a different turn to his ſyſtem. He ſoon afterwards publiſhed his *Inveſtigation of Man* (3 vols. Leipzig, 1777 and 1778) *The Firſt Philoſophers of Greece* (Leipzig, 1780) &c. and commenced his *Spirit of Speculative Philoſophy*.

In the ſpring of 1786, he, together with the other teachers of the college, was removed to Marburg, and appointed profeſſor of philoſophy there. At that place he taught with applauſe logic, metaphyſics, empirical pſychology, the law of nature, moral philoſophy, the hiſtory of philoſophy and of man, and explained the Greek claſſics. In his diſcourſes he knew how to combine ſolidity with clearneſs and a popular manner, and in his whole behaviour towards his auditors was manifeſted the ſincerity of an affectionate friend.

In ſocial life his candour and complaiſance prejudiced every one in his favour at the firſt ſight, and he muſt indeed have been a prey to ſpleen, who could not be reſtored to good humour amidſt the circle of his friends. In mixed companies he avoided all converſation on literary or ſcientific topics, and by his uncommon affability he knew how to make the man of meaner talents forget his inferiority. But the ſtores of his genius he opened only to his confidential friends—to whom he remained a friend under all circumſtances and caſes—and in this more confined circle his converſation was eaſy, entertaining, and unaffected. Every one diſcovered in him a profound thinker, and a man of ſolid learning. There many a brilliant and original idea was indiſputably developed.

As a literary character, Tiedemann poſſeſſed uncommon merit. Imbued with the literature of Greece and Rome, thoroughly acquainted with all the ſyſtems both of ancient and modern philoſophy, he had both the dead and living languages at his command, and was perfectly converſant with the manners and cuſtoms both of ancient and modern times. In Voyages and Travels his reading was truly extraordinary, and he cheriſhed the idea of publiſhing, at one time or other, an ample Hiſtory of Man, for which he had been collecting ideas and copious materials ever ſince he left the Univerſity. He was perfect maſter of the Greek language in all its dialects; and in Latin he expreſſed himſelf with elegance and energy, as may be ſeen in his *Argumenta Platonis*, annexed to the edition of Plato, printed at Deux-ponts; in his admirable prize eſſay, *Diſputatio de Queſtione quæ fuerit artium magicarum origo*; and in various programmes, for inſtance the three, *De antiquis quibuſdam Muſei Fridericiani ſimulacris*. With many of the living languages he was equally converſant. The hiſtory of philoſophy and empirical pſychology were, however, his *fort*. His writings would, doubtleſs, have been more numerous, had it not been for the cold and unfriendly reception experienced by his *Spirit of Speculative Philoſophy*. He kept back many ſmaller productions, dreading the tone of inhumanity and rudeneſs which had become faſhionable among the philoſophic critics, and becauſe he was too old to involve himſelf in literary conteſts.

As to his ſyſtem of philoſophy, he was in his early years too much of a dogmatiſt; and inclined latterly to ſcepticiſm, principally with reſpect to the method. His religion conſiſted in moral purity and rectitude of conduct; he attached no importance to exterior worſhip, though he did not deny its advantages with regard to the great body of the people. He was an enemy to every kind of fanaticiſm; he lived in the hope of a better ſtate, and had ſuch a command over himſelf as but few poſſeſs.

A tranſlation of Denon's Travels in Upper and Lower Egypt, with valuable obſervations, was Tiedemann's laſt performance. His exterior appearance and robuſt conſtitution ſeemed to promiſe many years of life. Notwithſtanding his literary avocations, he paid attention to his health, ſometimes participating in the pleaſures of the chace; took a walk every day even in the moſt ſevere weather, bathed frequently, in the half-yearly vacations generally made long pedeſtrian excurſions, and ſought recreation in the circle of his friends. In the winter of 1802, he had employed himſelf with uncommon aſſiduity, and this cloſe application he continued during the Eaſter vacation. This probably laid the foundation of his diſorder, in conjunction with the inclemency of the weather during the whole month of May; for on the 19th of that month, he was attacked with a violent inflammation of the lungs and a nervous fever. He was attended by his friend Dr. Mönch. He was ſometimes delirious, but at others perfectly cheerful. He never manifeſted the leaſt anxiety or concern for his recovery, but maintained till his laſt moments that ſerenity by which he had ever been diſtinguiſhed, and expired early in the morning of the 24th of May, 1803, aged 55 years.

EXTRACTS

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

COMMENT *on the* ALPHABET.

ABOUT forty years ago appeared a pamphlet, entitled "*A Philoſophic Comment on the Engliſh Alphabet*," &c. by one Yeomans, a ſchoolmaſter at Chelſea. His ſcheme was to new model, or rather form entirely anew, the Engliſh language. The author's capacity for this undertaking he himſelf aſſures us of in the following eccentric terms:—"The knowledge of ſounds have been my conſtant diligence for ſeveral years, both at home and in a voyage to the Levant; and I had an uncommon talent to that art; inaſmuch, as when any one ſpoke, my ear ran ſtraightway through every accent and ſyllable of their tongue; always liſtening to nature's voice in the brute creation, copying the feathered ſongſter's artleſs notes, the traverſies of a drum, the key of a bell, and even the leaſt nick that chafed a ſound; and I have often thought, that had I lived in the days of old, when the tools of talk were but jejunely diſcovered, in the time of our unbegotten riſe, or high top Babel's prepoſterous anarchy, I ſhould have made a very conſiderable progreſs, both in inventing the firſt, and alſo in regulating the latter confounded idiom. I am not a foreigner to the preſent manner of ſounding our letters, and the uncertain rules of prosody; for I would much facilitate the art of reading and ſpelling, from the judgment I have in the total defects of it, and that with much leſs pains and time (and with fewer *nota bene's)* than has been expended heretofore: but it too much checquers my inclination to think of mending an old thing, when I had ſo much the *ſcientient* power to make it anew."

COMETS.

In a ridiculous pamphlet, publiſhed in 1759, the author of it, in mentioning the comet which appeared that year, ſays—"that this grand phenomenon has appeared three different times, each on ſome joyful occaſion. That, in 1607, Kepler obſerved it at Prague, when it performed the office of a bonfire at the birth of a prince. That, in 1682, when Caſſini obſerved it in France, it was equally loyal, on the birth of the Duke of Burgundy. In 1759, this jovial traveller made his appearance in England amidſt the preparations for keeping the birth day of the Prince of Wales, (his preſent Majeſty,) in a manner ſuitable to the grandeur of a free people." From which we are led to conjecture, that, after the various theories of comets, which have been ſtarted, theſe courtly phenomena are no other than certain *celeſtial fire-works*, complaiſantly played off *above* on theſe joyful occaſions *below*.

MUSKETS.

The honour of the invention of muſkets is ſaid to be due to the Spaniards; but it was Prince Maurice of Naſſau, who firſt reduced the exerciſe of them to any degree of regularity. The great Guſtavus Adolphus of Sweden improved upon it; and the father of the immortal Frederic the Great, of Pruſſia, brought it to perfection. Since which little has been done, but ſimplifying the motions, and ſhortening the manual and platoon exerciſes.

BURTON'S ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

Henry VIII. has been often blamed by the Catholics for the diſſolution of the religious houſes, yet his daughter Mary granted twenty ſcites of them in the firſt year of her reign.

Great as all the riches were which Henry VIII. appropriated at the Reformation, yet they were ſoon ſquandered away, without being of any benefit to the crown in particular, or the nation in general. Dr. Burton, in his Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory of Yorkſhire, ſays—that "the eſtates of the religious houſes were ſuppoſed to be really worth ten times more than they were rated at, even at the time of their diſſolution; and if to this we add the difference in the value of money betwixt that time and the preſent, one would think that ſuch an addition of revenue to the crown, might have been ſufficient almoſt to have ſuperſeded the neceſſity of any other taxes."

SPEECH *of* MR. CUFFE.

When Mr. Cuffe, ſecretary to the Earl of Eſſex, the favourite of Elizabeth, was brought to the ſcaffold for the ſame offence which his maſter ſuffered for, he made the following remarkable ſpeech:—"I am here adjudged to die for acting an act never plotted, for plotting a plot never acted. Juſtice will have her courſe; accuſers muſt be heard; greatneſs will have the victory: ſcholars and martialiſts, (though learning and valour ſhould have the pre-eminence,) in England, muſt die like dogs, and be hanged. To miſlike this, were but folly; to diſpute it, but time loſt;

loſt; to alter it, impoſſible: but to endure it, is manly; and to ſcorn it, magnanimity. I bleſs the Queen; forgive the lawyers, and the world: deſire to be forgiven; and welcome death."

Sir Walter Raleigh, in his *Diſcourſe concerning the Prerogative of Parliament*, ſays—that "Queen Elizabeth would ſet the reaſon of her meaner ſubjects againſt the authority of her greateſt counſellors. By her patience herein, ſhe raiſed the ordinary cuſtoms of London above 50,000l. a year, without any impoſition. The Earl of Leiceſter, Lord Burleigh, and Secretary Walſingham, who, it is ſaid, had been bribed by ſome of the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms, joined againſt a poor waiter of the cuſtom-houſe, named Carwarden, and endeavoured to prevent his ſeeing the Queen; but receiving a petition from him, ſhe countenanced him againſt them. It would not ſerve the turn with her, to be told by her great officers, that ſhe diſgraced them, by allowing her ear to the complaints of buſy heads; and that ſhe diſhonoured her own dignity. Her conſtant anſwer was—'That if men ſhould complain unjuſtly againſt her miniſters, ſhe knew well enough how to puniſh them; but if they had reaſon for the complaint they offered her, ſhe was Queen of the *Small*, as well as of the *Great*, and would not ſuffer herſelf to be beſieged by ſervants, who could have no motive for wiſhing it, but their *intereſt* in the *oppreſſion* of others." What an excellent leſſon for ſovereigns!

DR. HAWKESWORTH,
Reſpecting his Dedication of Cook's Voyages to the King.

"MY LORD,

"I had, ſome days ago, the favour of a letter from Mr. Berenger, that has laid me under obligations to your Lordſhip, which I feel too ſtrongly not to wiſh at leaſt to acknowledge as I ought. My knowledge of your Lordſhip, though at a very remote diſtance, makes me feel leſs ſolicitude about the manner which I may happen to do what my heart tells me ought to be done; if, therefore, I am now intruding improperly upon your Lordſhip, I flatter myſelf that my intention will atone for my fault.

"I think myſelf happy to be permitted to put my manuſcript into your Lordſhip's hands, becauſe, though it increaſes my anxiety and my fears, yet it will at leaſt ſecure me from what I ſhould think a far greater misfortune than any other that can attend my performance, the danger of addreſſing to the King any ſentiment, alluſion, or opinion, that would make ſuch an addreſs improper. As I had no copy fair enough for your Lordſhip's peruſal, ſome delay was unavoidable; I have now the honour to ſubmit the work to your Lordſhip, with the Dedication, from which the duty that I owe to his Majeſty, and, if I may be permitted to add any thing to that, the duty I owe to myſelf, have concurred to exclude the ſervile, extravagant, and indiſcriminate adulation, which has ſo often diſgraced alike thoſe by whom it has been given and received. I have the honour to be, with the utmoſt regard and eſteem, My Lord,

Your Lordſhip's moſt
obliged Servant
London, JNO. HAWKESWORTH."
March 2, 1761.

WM. GUTHRIE, *the* GEOGRAPHER.
Extract of a Letter from him to Lord ——, 1762.

"In the year 1745—6, Mr. Pelham, then Firſt Lord of the Treaſury, acquainted me, that it was his Majeſty's pleaſure I ſhould receive, till better provided for, which has never happened, 200l. a year, to be paid by him and his ſucceſſors in the treaſury. I was ſatisfied with the auguſt name made uſe of, and the appointment has been regularly and quarterly paid me ever ſince. I have been equally punctual in doing the government all the ſervices that fall within my abilities, or ſphere of life; eſpecially in thoſe critical ſituations that call for unanimity in the ſervice of the crown.

"Your Lordſhip may poſſibly now ſuſpect, that I am an author by profeſſion; you are not deceived; and will be leſs ſo, if you believe that I am diſpoſed to ſerve his Majeſty, under your Lordſhip's future patronage and protection, with greater zeal, if poſſible, than ever.

I have the honour to be, &c."

Indorſed, June 3, 1762, Mr. Guthrie applies for the continuance of his penſion.

Letter from the Counteſs of Hertford to Dr. Burnet, upon the Death of her Son, the Lord Beauchamp.

"SIR,

"I am very ſenſibly obliged by the very kind compaſſion you expreſs for me under my heavy affliction. The Meditations you have favoured me with afford the ſtrongeſt motives for conſolation that can be offered to a perſon under my unhappy

happy circumſtances. The dear lamented ſon I have loſt, was the pride and joy of my heart; but, I hope, I may be the more eaſily excuſed for having looked on him in this light, ſince he was not ſo from the outward advantages he poſſeſſed, but from the virtues and rectitude of his mind. The proſpects which flattered me in regard to him, were not drawn from his diſtinguiſhed rank, or from the beauty of his perſon; but from the hopes that his example would have been ſerviceable to the cauſe of virtue, and would have ſhewn the younger part of the world, that it was poſſible to be chearful, without being fooliſh or vicious; and to be religious, without ſeverity or melancholy. His whole life was one uninterrupted courſe of duty and affection to his parents; and when he found the hand of death upon him, his only regret was to think on the agonies which muſt rend their hearts, for he was perfectly contented to leave the world, as his conſcience did not reproach him with any preſumptuous ſins, and he hoped his errors would be forgiven. Thus he reſigned his innocent ſoul into the hands of his merciful Creator, on the evening of his birth-day, which completed him nineteen. You will not be ſurprized, Sir, that the death of ſuch a ſon ſhall occaſion the deepeſt ſorrow; yet, at the ſame time, it leaves us the moſt comfortable aſſurance, that he is far happier than our fondeſt wiſhes could have made him, which muſt enable us to ſupport the remainder of years, which it ſhall pleaſe God to allot for us here, without murmuring or diſcontent; and quicken our endeavours to prepare ourſelves to follow him in that happy place, where our dear valuable child is gone before us. I beg the continuance of your prayers, and am, Sir,

Your's, C. HERTFORD."

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. WOODS (BARBICAN) *for* METHODS *of conſtructing* HARPS, HARPSICHORDS, *and other* STRINGED INSTRUMENTS.

THE invention, deſcribed in the ſpecification, conſiſts in fixing to the ſtrings, at one or both ends, pullies, beams, levers, or other mechanical powers, in ſuch a manner that one movement ſhall affect the whole, or a conſiderable number, of the ſtrings, altering the tenſion of the ſame; ſo that theſe tenſions, as far as the friction and imperfection of machinery will allow, ſhall be increaſed or decreaſed either equally or in geometrical proportions; but it will generally happen, that equal tenſions for the whole inſtrument will anſwer the purpoſe, and that ſuch machinery will be more eaſily made.

In explaining the principle of this invention, Mr. Wood obſerves, that there is no piece of mechaniſm with ſo little friction, or ſo likely to anſwer his purpoſe, as the beam or ſteel-yard, made as the ſcale-beam, or in any way ſo that the three knife-edges, one at each end, and the other generally in the centre, may touch the ſame ſtraight line, and be parallel, that is at right angles, with the ſides of the beam.

Should the edges be in the leaſt out of the line, there will be only one ſituation in which the tenſions at each end would be equal, and conſequently the machinery could not anſwer the requiſite purpoſe, viz. that, of preſerving to all the ſtrings, as nearly as poſſible, a certain tenſion. When an inſtrument is in tune, there are only three circumſtances which can make it diſcordant; viz. alteration of length, of diameter, of tenſion; of theſe, the two firſt occaſion ſcarcely any perceptible difference of tone. The grand object is therefore to preſerve an exact equality of tenſion; and this the invention before us profeſſes to attain, without the neceſſity of continual recourſe to a tuner.

The Eolian harp is referred to as one of the moſt ſimple inſtruments. Let the box be made in the uſual manner, but rather wider and longer, and pegs at one end to wind the catgut on. At the other end is to be fixed the machinery; and, as ſhort levers require great exactneſs, the length of the beam from knife-edge to knife-edge ſhould be three fourths of an inch.

Here a plate is introduced, being a plan of the machinery on the propoſed ſcale; which is thus illuſtrated:

In the firſt courſe are ſix beams pulling the twelve ſtrings, all the knife-edges being at equal diſtances. In the next courſe are three beams, each end of theſe pulling each middle of thoſe of the former row. In the next courſe is only one beam, each end pulling the middle of a beam in the row before. In the laſt row is only one

one beam, one end pulling the middle of that in the former row, and the other end pulling the middle of the remaining beam in the second row. This laſt beam having eight ſtrings to pull at one end, and only four at the other, muſt not have its knife-edge in the centre, but the diſtance between the edges at each end muſt be divided into three equal parts, and the edge of one placed at the diſtance of one part from the edge of the other. By this means the tenſion will be equally diſtributed through the twelve ſtrings. While all the tenſions remain dependent on each other, and detached from every thing elſe; any laxity of one ſtring will be communicated to the reſt. Suppoſe, for inſtance, the ſtring on the firſt beam relax $\frac{1}{4}$th of an inch; the end of the beam behind it would move back $\frac{1}{8}$th of an inch; the end next behind that, would move back $\frac{1}{16}$th, and that behind in the fourth row $\frac{1}{32}$d of an inch; an equal tenſion being ſtill preſerved through all the ſtrings. To diminiſh friction, the beam ſhould be at right angles with the ſtrings.

The beams may be made of two thin pieces of braſs, with the knife edges between; and theſe may anſwer the purpoſe of rivets by fixing the ſides parallel to one another; or the beams may be one ſolid piece of braſs, with the knife-edges projecting on each ſide. The ſteel of which the edges are made muſt be hard, and thoſe of different beams may be connected by a piece of ſteel wire, in the ſhape of an S, or flat with a hole at each end.

In making choice of the catguts care ſhould be taken to get them as nearly as poſſible of one thickneſs, and this diameter ſhould be meaſured by a ſector of the ſame kind as thoſe made uſe of to meaſure wires, but of greater length and accuracy, and ſteel edges are preferable. By the ſector made uſe of by the Patentee, we are told he can meaſure wire to the $\frac{1}{40000}$th part of an inch; if catgut twiſted with wire be thought deſirable, the proper ſize will be eaſily found by a few trials of thoſe of different thickneſſes.

The bridges may be variouſly conſtructed, but the following method is recommended by Mr. Wood:

Juſt before the machinery fix one bridge of hard wood, or any ſuitable ſubſtance, long enough to ſupport all the ſtrings. This muſt be level with the ſtrings, from each end, and from the middle of the bridge muſt project, a firmly fixed pin, with a ſcrew at the top, paſſing through a piece of wood above, ſimilar to the bridge below. The edges muſt be ſo formed that when preſſed together, they may touch every ſtring, and a thin ſmooth piece of leather glued to one ſide may be found an advantage. On the ſcrew of each pin muſt be a nut, to preſs the two bridges together.

At the other end of the inſtrument each ſtring muſt have a bridge, with a notch at the middle to keep it ſteady, hollowed a little underneath, and made rough to prevent its ſlipping. Having given a proper tenſion to the whole, the ſtrings muſt be brought in uniſon by varying their lengths, moving each bridge ſeparately by the fingers or a forceps. During the operation of tuning, the upper bridge muſt not be ſcrewed, but only preſſed with the hand againſt the other whenever the vibration of the ſtring ſhall be tried. The inſtrument being tuned, the bridges are to be ſcrewed together, and the inſtrument is ready for uſe. Whenever it is out of tune, ſeparate the bridges, to let the ſtrings and machinery play freely; again fix the bridge, and the inſtrument, if accurately made, and if the relaxation is not exceedingly great, will be again in tune.

The patentee next deſcribes how his invention is applicable to the ſquare piano-forte, both with and without additional keys. He then gives rules and calculations with regard to the lengths and diameters of the ſtrings, and he adds, that, "the application is ſo perfectly new, and in ſome few parts apparently complex, though in itſelf ſimple, that I am afraid it will occaſion conſiderable time and trouble, even to one converſant in the buſineſs, before he be able in every reſpect to comprehend my deſcription. Many of the calculations will be troubleſome, but I have explained them as well as I could, and have alſo made references, by attending to which, the reader may learn more on the ſubject.

In moſt queſtions reſpecting vibrations, and particularly where the tenſion varies, logarithms will be found of great aſſiſtance."

MR. JOHN PORTER'S (LEMONVILLE, IRELAND) *for a* LAMP *on a new* CONSTRUCTION.

The diſtinguiſhing characteriſtic of this lamp is, that it is ſuſpended on an axis, on which it moves while burning. On the ſide of this axis which is oppoſite to the burner, the lamp contains the greateſt part of the oil or ſpirits, and on the other ſide is placed ſo much metal or other ſubſtance, as makes the lamp hang level,

or nearly ſo, when full, and gives it a dip on the ſide of the burner, forming an angle of about forty-five degrees when empty; the axis is alſo adjuſted, with reſpect to the depth of the lamp, that it may feed itſelf evenly, by the gradual deſcending of the burners.

Obſervation. We are not aware of any great advantages that will accrue to the public from this patent invention.

MR. WILLIAM ALISON'S (LONG-LANE, BERMONDSEY) *for* MANUFACTURING SPANISH or MOROCCO LEATHER.

This article is manufactured from the South-American horſe-hides, which being dried in the climate of that country, all the natural moiſture is parched up. To reduce them to a proper degree of ſoftneſs, they are put into ſoft ſtinking water for five or ſix days, when they are to be taken up and ſpread over the tanner's beam, and worked over the fleſh ſide with a knife. They are then to be put back again into the ſame ſtinking water for three or four days more, or till they are ſufficiently ſoft; after which they are to be put into lime-water for fourteen days, taking care, by moving them, that every part of the hide receive equal benefit. The hair will now come off, and the thick part of the hides muſt be ſhaved, ſo as to render them of equal ſubſtance. They are then to undergo the ſame proceſs as that adopted in making goat's ſkins into this leather, by putting them into warm water mixed with dogs' dung. While in this they muſt be moved conſtantly, and worked over a beam, with a knife, on both ſides, to clean them from greaſe and filth, which will take about two hours. To make them mellow and of a fair colour, they may be put into warm water, with a layer of bran between each hide; in this they muſt remain till they begin to ferment. They muſt then be taken up and worked clean, by bruſhing them with a knife over both fleſh and grain ſides, when they are fit to be tanned and finiſhed.

MR. HITCHCOCK'S (HOLBORN) *for converting* SKINS *of* PARCHMENT *and* VELLUM *into* LEATHER, *and making the* LEATHER WATER-PROOF.

The ſkins of vellum or parchment are to be ſoaked twenty-four hours in water, they are then to be rinced, and ſteeped an equal time in a liquor conſiſting of twenty gallons of water, one pound and a half of white copperas, bruiſed fine, one ounce of ſal-ammoniac, and a pound of cream of tartar, which is ſufficient for fifty ſkins. The liquor is then to be ſtrained off into another veſſel, and with it, are to be mixed a pint of ſpirit of marine ſalt, one pound of ſpirit of nitre, and ten pounds of oil of vitriol. The ſkins put into this ſolution are to be conſtantly ſtirred about till they have diſcharged all the lime; they are then to be immerſed for twelve hours in clear river water, and afterwards rinced out as dry as poſſible.

Now put them into a decoction made of twenty pounds of oak bark, five pounds of elm bark, three pounds of lignum vitæ chips, three pounds of ſaſſafras, and ſeven pounds of ſumach, put into a large copper with twenty gallons of water; boil the whole gently for twenty-four hours, ſtrain it and let it cool until blood warm: then dip the ſkins in it one after another for about five minutes, after which put them in tan-pits, with a weak ſolution of oak bark, or with ſumach, where they are to remain till properly tanned, or about four or five days.

To make them water-proof, they muſt be ſoaked about the ſame number of days in nut or linſeed oil, then wrung out as dry as poſſible, and bruſhed over ſeveral times with a compoſition made in the following manner: to red lead, litharge, copperas, ſugar of lead, reſin, bees wax and pitch, each one pound, add ſeven gallons of nut, linſeed or fiſh oil, and boil them in an iron or earthen pot till the whole is as thick as treacle; when cold it is to be ſpread on the leather, or bruſhed on when warm, or ſpread when cold three or four times; and in a few days it will be fit for uſe.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

DR. YOUNG laid before this learned body in the courſe of laſt winter a valuable paper containing experiments and calculations relative to phyſical optics. The propoſition which he intended to eſtabliſh was, "that fringes of colour are produced by the interference of two portions of light;" in defence of which his experiments are ſo ſimple as to be repeated with great eaſe whenever the ſun ſhines, and without the intervention of any

any other apparatus than is at hand to every one. It is not in our power to follow Dr. Young in his calculations and inductions, but we lay before the reader what he calls an argumentative inference reſpecting the nature of light.

"From the experiments and calculations (ſays he) which have been premiſed, we may be allowed to infer, that homogeneous light, at certain equal diſtances in the direction of its motion, is poſſeſſed of oppoſite qualities, capable of neutralizing and deſtroying each other; and of extinguiſhing the light, where they happen to be united; that theſe qualities ſucceed each other alternately in ſucceſſive concentric ſuperficies, at diſtances which are conſtant, for the ſame light, paſſing through the ſame medium. From the agreement of the meaſures, and from the ſimilarity of the phenomena, we may conclude that theſe intervals are the ſame as are concerned in the production of the colours of thin plates; but theſe are ſhown, by the experiments of Newton, to be the ſmaller the denſer the medium; and ſince it may neceſſarily be preſumed that their number muſt remain unaltered in a given quantity of light, it follows of courſe, that light moves more ſlowly in a denſer than in a rarer medium: and this being granted, it muſt be allowed that refraction is not the effect of an attractive force directed to a denſer medium. The advocates for the projectile hypotheſis of light, muſt conſider which link in this chain of reaſoning they may judge to be the moſt feeble; for, hitherto, I have advanced, in this paper, no general hypotheſis whatever. But ſince we know that ſound diverges in concentric ſuperficies, and that muſical ſounds conſiſt of oppoſite qualities capable of neutralizing each other, and ſucceeding at certain equal intervals, which are different according to the difference of the note, we are fully authorized to conclude, that there muſt be ſome ſtrong reſemblance between the nature of ſound and that of light."

Mr. ANTHONY CARLISLE preſented to this ſociety in the year 1800, through the medium of his friend Mr. Symmons, an account of a peculiarity in the diſtribution of the arteries ſent to the limbs of ſlow-moving animals. Since that time he has endeavoured to collect farther illuſtrations to ſhow the connection between the diſpoſition of the blood-veſſels and the actions of the muſcles. He imagines that the *rete mirabile*, in ruminating and carnivorous animals, is a contrivance intended to reſtrain that velocity of the blood which their habits and figures would otherwiſe produce, in its paſſage to the brain. The circuitous courſe of all the arteries which ſupply the human brain, and their confinement in long paſſages, is obviouſly for a ſimilar purpoſe.

In ſeeking for examples in other directions, he found in the human body two ſmall arteries ariſe from the upper part of the abdominal aorta; and, in men, they deſcend from thence to the teſticles. They are called the ſpermatic arteries, and are the longeſt arterial cylinders in the body. The next in reſemblance are the intercoſtal arteries, and, laſtly, thoſe of the diaphragm.

The iris in man, and in animals, is furniſhed with cylindrical arteries, which pierce the poſterior part of the globe of the eye, and finally enter that muſcle by a circuitous courſe. The pupil of the eye contracts ſlowly, and is occaſionally required to continue long in that ſtate.—The inſtance of an oppoſite mode of diſtribution is to be found in the coronary arteries which ſupply the heart, a muſcle whoſe actions are more rapid than thoſe of any other; at the ſame time it is obſervable, that the coronary arteries are more quickly ſub-divided than the arteries of muſcles generally. The alteration which the blood undergoes during the ſupply of this muſcle only is, that the coronary veins return venous blood apparently as much changed from the arterial ſtate as if it had paſſed through the remoteſt organs of the body.

Any impediment to the accuſtomed courſe of the blood flowing through muſcles, induces a correſponding diminution in their powers of action. When the principal arterial trunk which ſupplies the muſcles of the leg is obliterated by ligature, for the cure of an aneuriſm, the leg remains weakened in its muſcular ſtrength, until the circuitous veſſels have again reſtored a vigorous ſupply of blood.

Animals with prehenſile tails, ſuch as certain monkeys and opoſſums, have the muſcles of their tails ſupplied by one cylindrical artery; and the length of time they can ſuſpend themſelves by their tails is remarkable, notwithſtanding the aſſiſtance derived from the repetition of coils around the bough of a tree, and occaſionally from an elaſtic bend in the extreme joint of ſome prehenſile tails.

The ſwimming-bladders of ſome fiſhes afford another example of cylindrical arteries ſupplying the muſcular parts of them. As theſe bladders appear deſtined to aſſiſt the fiſh in riſing or deſcending in water,

water, as well as to keep the back upwards when at reſt; ſo their muſcular actions are probably of ſlow performance, and require to be of long continuance.

From theſe and other circumſtances which Mr. Carliſle enumerates, he infers that ſlowneſs of muſcular action, and extraordinary duration of the contractions, are frequently united; and that ſuch unuſual phenomena in muſcles are accompanied with a peculiar diſtribution of the arteries which ſupply them: but whether the ſlowneſs or the duration be the principal end, or whether the equable ſupply of blood by a ſet of appropriate arteries, be the only adaptation convenient for the peculiar offices of ſuch muſcles, are ſubjects which Mr. Carliſle does not undertake to determine.

Count RUMFORD has preſented to the Royal Society an account of a curious phenomenon which he, in company with Profeſſor Pictet, of Geneva, obſerved on the Glaciers of Chamouny. This phenomenon, which is ſaid to be very common in thoſe high cold regions, is thus deſcribed: "At the ſurface of a ſolid maſs of ice, of vaſt thickneſs and extent, we diſcovered a pit, perfectly cylindrical, about ſeven inches in diameter, and more than four feet deep, quite full of water: the ſides were poliſhed, and the bottom well defined."

From the guides our philoſophical travellers learnt that theſe cylindrical holes are frequently found on the level parts of the ice; that they are formed during the ſummer, increaſing gradually in depth as long as the hot weather continues; but that they are frozen up, and diſappear on the return of winter. Theſe circumſtances are thus explained by Count Rumford:—"The warm winds which, in ſummer, blow over the ſurface of this column of ice cold water, muſt undoubtedly communicate ſome ſmall degree of heat to thoſe particles of the fluid with which this warm air comes into immediate contact; and the particles of the water at the ſurface ſo heated being rendered ſpecifically heavier than they were before, by this ſmall increaſe of temperature, ſink ſlowly to the bottom of the pit, where they come into contact with the ice, and communicate to it the heat by which the depth of the pit is continually increaſed." Hence our author proceeds to make ſome obſervations concerning the propagation of heat in fluids, in ſupport of theories which he has advanced on former occaſions.

Mr. HATCHETT, the conſtant contributor to this ſociety, has given an analyſis of a triple ſulphuret of lead, antimony, and copper, which has till lately been regarded as an ore of antimony; and which, from its ſcarcity, has been unknown to foreign mineralogiſts. The following are the principal characteriſtics: 1. Its ſpecific gravity is 5766 at 56° of Fahrenheit. 2. If ſuddenly heated upon charcoal by the blow-pipe, it crackles and ſplits; but when gradually expoſed to the flame it liquifies, and, upon cooling, aſſumes a dull metallic grey colour. 3. Upon digeſting ſome of the powdered ore, in equal quantities of nitric acid and water, with a low heat, a conſiderable part was diſſolved with effervescence. Some ſulphur, which floated, was ſeparated; and the clear liquor, which was of a blueiſh-green, was decanted from the reſiduum at the bottom of the veſſel. 4. Muriatic acid did not immediately act upon the pulverized ore, but the ſolution was ſpeedily effected by the addition of a few drops of nitric acid; pure ſulphur was ſeparated; and the liquor, being decanted in water, yielded a copious precipitate of oxide of antimony. The filtrated ſolution, by evaporation, afforded cryſtals of muriat of lead; and the lead which remained in the liquor was ſeparated by a few drops of ſulphuric acid. The ſolution was now of a bright green colour, and, as before, was found to contain only copper, and a minute portion of iron; the former was precipitated in the metallic ſtate by a plate of zinc.

Hence it is inferred, that the conſtituent parts of this ore (which was firſt deſcribed by Mr. Raſhleigh, who poſſeſſes ſome perfect and beautiful ſpecimens of it) are lead, antimony, copper, and a little iron, combined with ſulphur; and, from its ſpecific gravity, colour, fracture, grain, &c. it ſeems certain that the three firſt metals exiſt in the ore, in, or nearly, the metallic ſtate, combined with ſulphur, ſo as to form a triple ſulphuret. To aſcertain the proportions, Mr. Hatchett made a very accurate analyſis, and from 200 grains of ore he found

Sulphur	34 grains.
Oxide of antimony .	63
Sulphate of lead .	120.2
Iron	2.4
Black oxide of copper	32

But the metals compoſing this triple ſulphuret are in the metallic ſtate, therefore the 63 grains of oxide of antimony muſt be eſtimated at 48.46 grains of metal; the 120.2 grains of ſulphate of lead are equal to 85.24 grains of metal; and the 32 grains

32 grains of copper are equal to 25.6 grains of metallic copper: of courſe the proportions for 200 grains of the ore will be,

Sulphur	34
Antimony . . .	48.46
Lead	85.24
Iron	2.40
Copper	25.60
	195.70
Loſs . . .	4.30

The loſs Mr. Hatchett aſcribes to the oxide of antimony and ſulphate of lead; but eſpecially to the former, which has a great tendency to adhere to filters and glaſs veſſels.

In connection with Mr. Hatchett's paper, we muſt obſerve that the Count de Bournon has given a very ample deſcription of this triple ſulphuret; with obſervations upon the various modes of attraction which influence the formation of mineral ſubſtances, and upon the different kinds of ſulphuret of copper.

According to the Count, the colour of this mineral is a dark grey, inclining to black: it has a brilliant luſtre, and is very brittle. Its hardneſs is ſuch that it eaſily cuts calcareous ſpar, and when ſtrongly rubbed on white paper, it leaves on it a faint black mark. It emits no ſmell, and the powder retains the metallic luſtre: in in this ſtate if it be thrown on iron not quite red hot, it emits a phoſphoreſcent light, but without ſmell. Its ſpecific gravity is 5765, which is ſuperior to that of ſulphuret of copper, or of antimony, but very inferior to that of ſulphuret of lead. The cryſtals are not ſmooth, but large and brilliant. To give a particular deſcription of every thing that relates to the cryſtalline forms of this ſubſtance is a main object of the Count de Bournon's paper.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN AUGUST.

☞ *As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, and conſequently the only one that can be uſeful to the Public for purpoſes of general reference; it is requested, that Authors and Publiſhers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (poſt paid), and they will always be faithfully inſerted FREE of EXPENCE.*

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BIOGRAPHY.

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A NOVEL from the pen of Mr. GODWIN will make its appearance before Chriſtmas.

A Correſpondence between the celebrated COUNTESSES of POMFRET and HERTFORD, (afterwards Ducheſs of Somerſet,) during the travels of the former lady, will be publiſhed, by a branch of the family, early in the winter. The names of both theſe ladies will be immediately recognized by all perſons of rank, and the lovers of literature and the arts are familiar with anecdotes of their intercourſe with men of letters and poets. The letters of Lady Pomfret characterize the various courts abroad; and thoſe of Lady Hertford abound in lively anecdotes of the faſhionable, political, and literary world, as they exiſted in England about the year 1740. In a word, this Correſpondence of two ladies of rank and acknowledged genius is likely to create an intereſt little ſhort of that which has been excited by the admirable contemporary Letters of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu.

Mr. BINGLEY has been ſome time engaged in collecting materials for a Britiſh Zoology. The firſt volume, containing the Hiſtory of Britiſh Quadrupeds, will be ready for the preſs about Chriſtmas. It is intended to inſert in this work an engraving of every animal deſcribed, varieties as well as ſpecies. A publication of this nature, containing an account of the habits and manners of each, as far as they can be aſcertained, has long been a deſideratum in the literature of our country.

The Rev. Sir HENRY MONCRIEFE WELLWOOD, of Edinburgh, is preparing for the preſs a volume of Sermons, which will appear in the courſe of the winter.

Mr. BARTLEY, the ingenious Secretary of the Bath Agricultural Society, is about to publiſh a ſeries of intereſting Letters on *fine-wooled* Spaniſh Sheep, pointing out the ſuperior advantages attending the introduction of that breed.

Dr. DICKSON's Complete Syſtem of Practical Agriculture will be delivered to the public in a few days. When it appears, it will juſtify the labour of ſeven years, which have been employed in reducing to order the confuſion and contradiction which, on the ſimpleſt points, have hitherto characteriſed the numerous books on this important ſubject. Dr. Dickſon's work conſiſts of two large and cloſely printed quartos; and the text is illuſtrated with nearly one hundred plates, many of them coloured from nature.

Propoſals have been circulated for publiſhing in three volumes, a volume to be delivered every four months, the principal Works of the late Rev. DAVID SIMPSON, A. M.

A new edition of MASON's "Self-Knowledge," with Memoirs of the Author, will ſhortly be publiſhed.

Mr. HUGH FARMER's "Treatiſe on the Demoniacs of the New Teſtament," which has been ſeveral years out of print, is now in the preſs, and will be publiſhed about Chriſtmas.

The Rev. T. HARWOOD is about to publiſh the Hiſtory and Antiquities of Litchfield.

Mr. ELLIS is engaged in an Abridgment of ſome of the moſt ancient Engliſh Metrical Romances. The tales will be told in proſe, with occaſional extracts from the original poetry; and criticiſms on each tale will be annexed.

The Memoirs of the late Rev. GILBERT WAKEFIELD will be publiſhed, in 2 volumes, in the courſe of the preſent month.

A new edition of the "Works of Ben Jonſon," with a Life, is preparing for the preſs.

BROWN's Explanation of the Aſſemblies' Catechiſm, improved by the Rev. WILLIAM MORELEY, having had a rapid ſale, the editor intends immediately to print a third edition.

Dr. JOHN REID, the ſenior Phyſician of the Finſbury Diſpenſary, whoſe name is rendered familiar to the readers of this Magazine by his able monthly Reports, intends to deliver, in the preſent winter, a Courſe of Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Medicine.

An Authentic Account of the actual preſent State of Peru, and of the adjoining Countries, will ſhortly appear, drawn from documents which deſerve the public attention. In 1794, Mr. JOSEPH SKINNER had the good fortune to purchaſe from among the cargo of the St. Jago Spaniſh galleon, a moſt curious Journal, or Miſcellany, written and printed in Peru, by a ſociety of men of letters; and alſo, a picture of immenſe magnitude, repreſenting all the dreſſes of the Peruvian nations, painted by a native artiſt, and which coſt in Lima 10,000l. ſterling.—Theſe Journals contain detailed accounts of Peru on every point that can intereſt the politician or philoſopher; and Mr. Skinner has drawn up a Work, embelliſhed with engravings of ſubjects ſelected from his great picture, which will anſwer every enquiry relative to the ſtate of that remote and almoſt unknown part of the world.

Extract of a letter from the Honorable FREDERICK NORTH, Governor of Ceylon, to the Right Hon. Lord HOBART, dated January 1, 1804, received by Lord CAMDEN, one of his Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State, and communicated by his Lordſhip to the ROYAL JENNERIAN SOCIETY.—"Vaccination was unfortunately ſuſpended, in ſome degree, while the Engliſh Medical Gentlemen attended the army at Kandy; and a ſpurious virus had been made uſe of in the Northern Diſtrict, the failures occaſioned by which had diſcredited that beneficial practice. True genuine vaccine matter has, however, been ſent thither, and confidence is reſtored, throughout all theſe ſettlements, in that mode of inoculation. At Columbo, it is kept up with ſome difficulty for want of ſubjects, as almoſt all the inhabitants of the neighbourhood have had the ſmall-pox, in ſome manner or other; and the ſalutary conſequences of the attention of government to that object, appears in the total abſence of that diſeaſe from the province during the laſt ſix months, a circumſtance hitherto unknown."

Preparations are making at the Britiſh Muſeum for building a gallery for the reception of a fine Collection of Antiquities. It is to adjoin the preſent reading-room, and will extend a conſiderable way along the terrace, on the ſouth-ſide of the garden.

A new quadruped is arrived in a king's ſhip from Port Jackſon, with teeth reſembling thoſe of a kangaroo, and the hind-feet thoſe of a lemur, probably of the tribe *marſupialis*, or pouch.

The

The following is ſaid to be a good ſubſtitute for ſalt of ſorrel, for removing ink-ſpots and iron-moulds:—Take ſix parts of cryſtals of tartar, in powder; three parts of alum, pulverized; and let them be mixed, and uſed in the ſame manner as ſalt of ſorrel.

KŒNIGSMAN has written a Treatiſe on the Geography of Ariſtotle, in the courſe of which he enters into the conſideration of the genuineneſs of the Treatiſe "*De Mundo*;" and pronounces it to be ſuppoſititious, and unjuſtly attributed to the philoſopher whoſe name it bears.

One of the moſt important military works that has been publiſhed of late years on the Continent, is a "Treatiſe on the Art of War," by ROCHE-AYMON, a diſtinguiſhed officer in the Pruſſian ſervice.

A Critical Account of the Manuſcripts collected in the Eaſt by BENZELIUS, Biſhop of Upſal, has been lately publiſhed by AURIVILLIUS.

A ſplendid edition of KLOPSTOCK's "Meſſiah" is at preſent publiſhing in Holland.

MOURADGEA D'OHSSON has publiſhed an "Hiſtorical View of the Eaſt."

WITCH's Geographical Dictionary of Ruſſia, with capital maps, is going on with renewed ſpirit.

A new edition of Luther's Works, with ſeveral unpubliſhed letters and diſcourſes of that great man, is printing at Helmſtadt. It is intended alſo to erect a monument to the memory of this Reformer in Germany.

A ſmall pamphlet has been lately publiſhed in Paris, entitled "Obſervations on the Opinion of certain Helleniſts reſpecting the Modern Greek," by P. CODRIKA, an Athenian; wherein the author makes it his buſineſs, firſt, to prove the falſity of the aſſertion of Bonamy, that the modern Greek has been conſtructed upon the French, or upon the French and Italian tongues taken together. M. CODRIKA ſhews, on the contrary, that the genius of the modern Greek language has no other conformity with French and Italian expreſſions, than what merely reſults from the conformity of theſe two languages with the ancient Greek. He then ſpecifies the thirteen idioms of the Græco-barbarous language: he deſignates the jargons into which theſe idioms are ſubdivided, and proves that the pure modern Greek is derived from the ancient Greek language only. Theſe ideas are developed more at length in the pamphlet, which is well worthy the notice of the amateurs of the Greek language, and which is not ſuſceptible of further analyſis, as the ſubject of this ſolid production is handled with great preciſion, although with perſpicuity.

Profeſſor FIORILLO, Inſpector of the Paintings in the Univerſity of Göttingen, has lately publiſhed twelve very inſtructive Memoirs on different objects of the arts. One of theſe is entitled, "Fragments to ſerve as a Hiſtory of Painting and of Sculpture in Germany, from Charlemagne to the Beginning of the Fifteenth Century." Every century in the hiſtory of Germany from Charlemagne offers us ſome iſolated examples of artiſts, and of works of art. That Emperor himſelf had built the Palaces of Ingelheim and of Trebur, conformably to what he had ſeen of the Roman architecture. The author has detailed with care all that we read concerning the monuments, whether of the time of Charlemagne, or of the following times. He likewiſe treats of thoſe that yet remain to us. We owe, he obſerves, almoſt every thing to the monks, and to thoſe who built the churches. It was only a few Emperors that protected architecture, and held it in conſideration. Otho I. for inſtance, Charles IV. and ſome others. Under a greater number of Emperors, we find preſents made of works of ſculpture, of painting, and of glyptique. Conrad II. ordained in a ſynod, in the year 1205, (and the order was renewed ſeveral times in the ſequel,) that every church ſhould be ornamented with a painting, particularly of the Virgin. This picture is named in the writers of thoſe times, *Annunziata*, *Ancona*, *Cona*. We likewiſe find a painting named *Majeſtas*. The formation of the third eſtate, by the municipal eſtabliſhments of towns, was likewiſe favourable to the arts. Rome had ſtill ſome ſuperb monuments in a ſtate of good preſervation. And laſtly, commerce becoming more extended, contributed moſt of all to make the arts flouriſh.

M. DE SACY, of the National Inſtitute of France, highly celebrated for his intimate acquaintance with a great number of languages, has lately publiſhed, at Paris, the ſecond edition, corrected and much augmented, (the third part of it being entirely new,) of a work, which he entitles "*Principes*," &c.; or "Principles of General Grammar, adapted to the Capacities of Young Perſons, and proper to ſerve for an Introduction to the Study of all Languages. This General Grammar, which is, as it were, the type of all particular grammars, is divided into three parts: the firſt treats of propoſition (*de la propoſition*

ſition); the ſecond, of numbers (*des nombres*); and the third, of ſyntax. Theſe three parts comprehend the whole art of depicting ſpeech, and of giving exiſtence to our conceptions. Among other terms created by the author, is the diſtinction which he eſtabliſhes between adjectives of circumſtance, and adjectives of qualification (*les adjectifs circonſtances, et les adjectifs qualificatifs*). The third part, which is entirely new, is the reſult and ſumming up of the whole work. It can only be underſtood by ſuch pupils as have maſtered the two former, and have been properly initiated and grounded in analyſis. The two laſt chapters are models of this analyſis: the firſt is taken from the Funeral Elogium upon Henrietta Maria of France, by Boſſuet; and the ſecond, from the firſt Catilinarian Oration of Cicero. By applying the analytical method to the above two paſſages, replete with eloquence, and ſo intereſting in their career or progreſs, M. De Sacy makes it his buſineſs to ſhew how far the orator is indebted to logic for furniſhing him with thoughts, and how far he is indebted to the art of oratory for putting them into uſage and practice; this application of principles to examples, combining all the reſults contained in the two former parts of this work.—"Chapters ſo new, ſo uſeful, and inſtructive, are not to be found, (ſay the French journaliſts) either in our beſt grammars, or in the grammars of other nations." The ſame journaliſts add—"It may be affirmed, that in a volume of not more than 336 pages, are contained all the elements of a ſcience which has been the object of the meditations of the greateſt philoſophers, and of the moſt enlightened grammarians."

The Baron D'ARETIN, librarian of the Elector of Bavaria, at Munich, has made a curious diſcovery in the library of that city. An ancient Latin manuſcript of the thirteenth century has furniſhed him with a Treatiſe on the Greek Fire. It not only gives the receipt for it, which ſcientific men ſuppoſed to be loſt, but likewiſe contains a proceſs for the making of gunpowder, conformable to that employed at preſent. M. d'Aretin has publiſhed this Treatiſe, with an Hiſtorical Introduction, in his Journal.

The Imperial Academy of Sciences, at Peterſburgh, have publiſhed the firſt part of a Technological Journal: one volume, comprehending two parts, is to be publiſhed yearly. The object of this work is to make known, by a ready channel, the lateſt diſcoveries in the arts, and their uſes.

On the 14th of January, Profeſſor DANZEL made, at Hamburg, the ſecond experiment of the mechaniſm he has invented for directing air-balloons. He is ſaid to have obtained a velocity of twelve feet each ſecond, in a right line, which is equal to three leagues an hour, though he brought only half his means into action. The ſame day, he made trial of another machine for the ſame purpoſe, and the reſult was equally favourable. The author of the diſcovery has publiſhed its principles in a pamphlet of fourteen pages, entitled, "Baſes of the Mechaniſm for directing Air-Balloons."

A Society of Engineers, at Madrid, with Don SALVADOR DE XIMENES at their head, has been commiſſioned by the State-chancery to prepare plans of the principal towns of Spain, and at the ſame time to execute a general map of the whole kingdom. The ſociety have for the geometrical and aſtronomical operations choſen two of the members, who have under their direction ſeveral pupils, employed in viſiting the places themſelves.

The Academy of *Belles-Lettres* and Antiquities of Stockholm has propoſed a medal of the value of 26 ducats, as a prize for the beſt diſcourſe on the following ſubject:—"To compare philoſophically the tragedy and comedy of the Greeks and Romans with thoſe of modern nations, to explain their reſpective advantages, and to ſhew what improvement may ſtill be made in the dramatic art.

The ELECTOR of BADEN has eſtabliſhed a Literary Cenſorſhip, conſiſting of two perſons of the Catholic and two of the Reformed Church. The Profeſſors of the Univerſity of Heidelberg are permitted to publiſh any works, with their names, without being ſubject to the Cenſorſhip.

The ſale of VOLTAIRE's and ROUSSEAU's Works has been prohibited at Vienna. They cannot be procured without the permiſſion of the Cenſor.

A literary muſeum, under the title of Muſeum Alexandrinum, has been lately opened at St. Peterſburgh.

Two periodical publications have lately been ſuppreſſed in, what is called, the Batavian Republic.

The Archduke Charles, as miniſter of war, has given permiſſion to PAUL WEINDL, engraver to the Medical Academy, to take drawings of the anatomical war preparations, in the Muſeum of the Military Academy, and to publiſh them in coloured engravings.

All the circulating libraries at Salzburg have been ſuppreſſed, except three public ones

ones, with a view, it is ſaid, to guard the morals, but truly the *politics*, of the inhabitants.

A monument erected at Upſal, in honour of Linnæus, is nearly finiſhed. It is placed in the New Muſeum of Natural Hiſtory, founded by Guſtavus III. The deſign was furniſhed by DESPREZ. The hall to which the name properly belongs, and which is deſtined to public lectures, occupies the whole extent of one of the wings of the edifice. The grand entrance opens into the botanical garden. A majeſtic portico of eight Doric columns is placed in front. The ſtatue of Linnæus is raiſed in a niche, lighted from above, to which there is an aſcent by ſeveral ſteps of white and black marble. Allegorical ornaments, figures in bas-relief, decorate the whole extent of the hall.

A valuable collection of minerals has been made at the Roſenburg Palace, at Copenhagen, as part of a Muſeum of Natural Hiſtory. The Daniſh Government has purchaſed for it the ſhells, minerals, and petrifactions of SPENGLER, Superintendant of the Cabinet of Curioſities, for which they have paid 1125l. which is ſaid to be leſs than half its value.

Meſſrs. LEE and KENNEDY, botaniſts and floriſts, of Hammerſmith, near London, have lately ſent to the Muſeum of Natural Hiſtory at Paris an aſſortment of one hundred ſpecies, or varieties, of different ſhrubs, almoſt all foreign to Europe, and aboriginals of the Cape of Good Hope. Only eight of theſe ſpecies were to be found in the national collection, and the major part of the others has now been introduced for the firſt time. They have arrived ſafe, and are in the beſt ſtate of preſervation. They are all now, excepting two or three, in full vegetation, put out abundance of flowers, and promiſe the happieſt growth. In return for this cargo, the directors of the Muſeum have tranſmitted to Meſſrs. Lee and Kennedy four cheſts of vegetables, ſelected from among the novelties brought from the Antilles, by Captain Baudin, and from among thoſe of ſeveral other foreign countries.

We learn from the notice of the ſittings of the Royal Academy of Sciences, of Göttingen, that M. HARDING, at Lilienthal, was fortunate enough to find again, in the night from the 18th to the 19th of February, 1803, the planet Pallas, of OLBERS, which, for ſeveral months, could not be obſerved by reaſon of its proximity to the ſun. Guided by the ephemerides of that conſtellation, furniſhed by M. GAUSS, he found it on the 18th, at 14 h. 50′. mean time, in the weſt, near C. (No. 39) of the Bull *Poniatowſki*, agreeably to the Catalogue of Stars of *Bode*, between two ſmall teleſcopical ſtars. On the 19th, at 16 h. 40′. it had advanced directly to the north, upon No. 36. On the 20th, 15 h. 30′. he found it on the eaſtern ſide of a triangle, formed of three ſmall ſtars. Its apparent right aſcenſion was, at 15 h. 30′. 13″.=272°. 38′. 27″. north declination, 7°. 20′. On the 21ſt, 16 h. 38′. it was in the ſouth, under three ſmall ſtars, in the middle, between Nos. 36 and 42 *Tauri Pon.* At 17 h. 0′. 11″. its apparent right aſcenſion was = 270°. 56′. 29″. declination = 7°. 26′. 3″. It reſembled a ſtar of the twelfth to the 13th magnitude, and its light had rather a reddiſh aſpect. With a ſeven-foot teleſcope there was no diſtinguiſhing any enlargement in the nebuloſity obſerved laſt year about it. In the ſame notice, Dr. Olbers in like manner announces, that, on the receipt of this news from M. Harding, he ſought again for the above ſtar, and had the pleaſure to obſerve it on the night following, February 21.—M. Olbers finds it thus:—17 h. 6′. 10″. right aſcenſion = 272°. 56′. 45″; declination = 7°. 31′. 14″.—On February 23, he finds it—15 h. 24′. 56″. right aſcenſion = 273°. 28′. 39″.; declination = 7°. 46′. 1″. The firſt obſervation was compared with No. 36 *Tauri Pon.* according to *Bode*; the ſecond with No. 42 *Tauri Pon.* M. Olbers ſays, that the declinations are rather doubtful, for this reaſon, that Pallas, being very remote from the earth and from the ſun, has, at preſent, but a very feeble light, and it appears nearly as bright as the fourth ſatellite of Saturn. M. Olbers intends to tranſmit to the Society any further obſervations that he ſhall make on this new planet.

M. VANDEN SANDE has diſcovered a method of making beautiful ſolid blue paint with turnſole.—"Take turnſole, and boil it a moment with alum and water; ſtrain the liquor through paper, and precipitate it with the ley of pot aſh, a ſmall exceſs of which muſt be added to the decompoſition of the alum. This exceſs of pot-aſh gives the paint its blue colour. Take the depoſit and make it into cakes. It muſt not be uſed with acids, nor be expoſed to acid vapours, till the articles for which it has been uſed, have been varniſhed.

M. D'EDELCRANTZ mentions the following compoſition as very effectual in healing wounds in trees:—"With linſeed-oil (made very drying, by boiling each pound with an ounce of litharge) mix

mix calcined bones, pulverized and ſifted, to the conſiſtence of liquid paſte." With this ointment, the wounds of trees, pared very ſmooth, are to be covered in dry weather.

M. VLOERS, of Antwerp, who has been blind for the laſt twenty years, has invented a language for telegraphic communication, by which, perſons unable to read and write, may be inſtructed in the ſecrets of the art. He informs us, that with telegraphs, fixed at the diſtance of a league from each other, he can tranſmit intelligence from Antwerp to Rome in 18 minutes.

M. TOMMASI, a Neapolitan chemiſt of ſome celebrity, who has been ſeveral years at Paris, has lately made many experiments to prove the power of the muriat of ſoda, or kitchen-ſalt, in deſtroying the long white worms which are found in the inteſtinal canal. When he put thoſe worms into a ſolution of an ounce of ſalt in fifty ounces of water, they did not live more than 24 minutes; but when the ſame quantity was diſſolved in eight ounces of water, they lived only eight minutes. Hence he infers, that the method of curing the malady is eaſy and effectual.

The geographers in France, in compliment to their ſelf-named Emperor, are new-modelling all their works in this ſcience.

The ELECTOR of BAVARIA has given orders for the erection of an Obſervatory at Munich, and another at Landſhut for the uſe of the Univerſity.

Profeſſor PARROT, of Paris, has invented a filtering-machine, which purifies water by deſcent and aſcent. It conſiſts chiefly of a curved tube, one of whoſe legs is longer than the other. The tube is to be filled to a certain height with fine pure ſand: the water to be purified is to be put into the longer leg; and it will, of courſe, flow out of the ſhorter; and, in its paſſage through the ſand, the impurities will be left behind.

BAUDER, commiſſary of machines, at Munich, has conſtructed an hydraulic machine in the Elector's gardens, by means of which the water, without having been pumped into a tower or raiſed reſervoir, is at once forced through iron tubes to the height of 76 feet. The machine plays with facility, and its effect has been much admired.

A capacious harbour is projected at Elſineur, by a private company. Great encouragement is given to it by the government; and foreigners, as well as Danes, are allowed to become ſubſcribers. Each ſhare is 100 rix-dollars. A commiſſion is appointed to form plans for this enterpriſe.

M. COTEAULT, profeſſor of phyſic, at, Poictiers, has invented the model of a very ingenious machine, to be reſorted to in caſes of fire. This machine conſiſts of ſix ſquare caſes entering into one another, and which, by means of the neceſſary cordage and leavers, can unfold like the different pieces of a teleſcope, and riſe in leſs than 75 ſeconds, from the height of 14 feet to that of 69. The whole is ſupported upon 4 wheels that move in every direction, which gives the machine a great facility for carriage, and a great degree of fixedneſs, when the wheels are moved in oppoſite directions. The whole working of it only takes up about 2 minutes; the ſummit of the machine carries an horizontal moveable leaver, and is ſuſceptible of being lengthened or ſhortened, as occaſion may require; it is provided with different ſteps for the deſcent of perſons and effects, as by a crane. The model is large enough to enable any perſon to aſcertain its efficacy; and appears to fulfil all the conditions required in a competition for a prize, ſometime ago propoſed, by the National Inſtitute, although it was not finiſhed by the time fixed; and no prize has been ever yet adjudged. The ſame profeſſor, equally active and ingenious, has brought to great perfection the hydraulic machines, of which his city, ſituated upon a height, ſtands in ſo great need. He has, likewiſe, invented an œconomical furnace or oven, and for which he is now ſoliciting a patent; and with which he gave, ſometime ago, an excellent and abundant dinner to 22 perſons, conſuming only 20 pounds of fagot wood, and 3pounds of charcoal. He makes daily uſe of it in his kitchen, and has eſtabliſhed by means of it, an œconomy almoſt incredible; ſo that the charges of the eſtabliſhment are reimburſed, in a very little time.

Dr. KEUTSCH, a very able phyſician, reſident in the Daniſh Iſlands of Santa Cruz and St. Thomas, in the Weſt Indies, has lately diſcovered a new method, and hitherto very ſucceſsful, of treating the fevers of thoſe Iſlands, ſo fatal to Europeans. His proceſs conſiſts in frictions by oils. The firſt idea of this he has derived from the theory of Dr. Scheel, of Copenhagen, on the uſe of oil in the plague.—A theory which is to be found printed in the Work of Baldwyn. Of eight ſoldiers that were entruſted to the care of Dr. Keutſch, ſix were happily delivered from the fever, at the end of 24 hours, by means of theſe frictions. They

produced

produced violent ſweats, and always put a ſtop to vomitting. The doctor, in ſome particular caſes, rendered the virtues of the oil ſtill more efficacious, by adding camphor to it. This diſcovery is, of courſe, very valuable, as the fever cured is preciſely the ſame as that which has made ſuch cruel ravages in St. Domingo.

M. MASSIEU has eſtabliſhed at Moulins, in the department of Allier, a manufactory of earthen ware, capable of reſiſting fire, from which the moſt advantageous reſults are expected. His firſt productions are confined to domeſtic uſes, and have completely reſolved the queſtion, whether it is poſſible to manufacture earthen ware, into the covering of which no metallic calx muſt be introduced, capable of reſiſting the action of fire and acids, and at a cheap rate. The glazing, with which they are covered, both within and without, is purely ſiliceous, and cannot be injured by fatty ſubſtances or acids.

The Batavian Government has reinſtated the Univerſities in their ancient privileges. The Profeſſors and Students are relieved from the payment of impoſts, and every thing has been placed on the ſame footing as before the Revolution.

The naturaliſts who, for eight years, have been traverſing Mexico, California, and the Spaniſh Antilles, under the direction of the able Profeſſor DE SESSE, have returned to Spain. The principal object of their reſearch was botany, and they have completely executed the deſign of their expedition. M. De Seſſé has, for ſeveral years, been actively employed in ſending ſeeds to European botaniſts, and has tranſported his collection of plants to the botanic garden of Madrid. He calculates, that he has enriched the ſcience of botany with two thouſand five hundred new ſpecies. Eighty new ſpecies of fiſh have been added to BLOCH's *Ichthyology*. Another great advantage derived from this expedition is, that four eſtabliſhments of natural hiſtory, and particularly of botany, have been founded in provinces of Spaniſh America, where thoſe ſciences had not been before cultivated.

The block of gypſum lately found at Pantin, in France, and containing a conſiderable portion of the ſkeleton of a quadruped, has been obtained by the Preſect of the Seine; and has been given by him to the Muſeum of Natural Hiſtory. The adminiſtration has commiſſioned M. CUVIER, one of its members, to examine it. This quadruped is one of the eleven ſpecies already determined by M. Cuvier, from the bones found in the plaſter-quarries, and which conſtitute an intermediate genus between the tapir and the rhinoceros, no individual of which has yet been found alive on the preſent ſurface of the globe, either by travellers or naturaliſts. In ſize, the animal in queſtion was larger than a fox, and ſmaller than a ſheep. This block from Pantin proves, that it had at leaſt ſixteen ribs. M. Cuvier has denominated the genus to which it belonged *palæotherium*.

In removing the rubbiſh of the Caſtle of *Neuilly-l'Evêque*, ſituated near Iſigny, in the department of Calvados, was found a mutilated ſtatue, the head of which is of marble, and the body of ſtone. Below is an inſcription, in which may be diſtinguiſhed the letters W. I. M.; and farther on, O. D. IV. The head is in better preſervation than the other parts. The coſtume is that of the knights of the eleventh and twelfth centuries. Near it were diſcovered ſome fragments of a collar of copper gilt.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

The Loan of all new Prints and Communications of Articles of Intelligence are requeſted.

IN a ſeaſon of difficulty and danger like the preſent, it cannot reaſonably be expected that the Fine Arts ſhould flouriſh as in times of uninterrupted tranquility. The din of arms, diſputes of the different powers on the Continent, the violence of political diſcuſſion, and apprehenſions, whether real or imaginary, of a hoſtile invaſion, are certainly unfavourable to the cultivation of thoſe arts, which at the ſame time that they have a tendency to the extirpation of the ſavage habits that uſually predominate in a convulſed country, improve the underſtanding and humanize the heart. But though for a while obſcured, they are not extinguiſhed; and though the progreſs of great works may be in ſome degree ſuſpended, we truſt that the ſuſpence is only temporary, and that they will burſt through the cloud with encreaſed ſplendour.

Even now, painting has in ſome inſtances

ſtances become a ſort of auxilliary to Hiſtory, and our artiſts have made and engraved deſigns of ſcenes which diſplay ſuch inſtances of Britiſh intrepidity as dignify and exalt the national character.

The Patriotic Society at Lloyd's Coffee-houſe, whoſe zeal for the honour of their country, and liberality in rewarding merit, cannot be too highly praiſed, have ſubſcribed a fund that almoſt exceeds belief, and voted immenſe ſums, either to reward the great exploits of ſuch naval or military characters as diſtinguiſhed themſelves, or alleviate the ſorrows of thoſe families whoſe neareſt relatives fell in the ſervice of their country. The Committee of that Society, wiſhing to add another leaf of laurel to the wreath of thoſe they may deem worthy of their bounty, have lately determined to have an engraving, with appropriate emblems, in which is a large mantle, left blank, for the purpoſe of inſcribing on it the name of any perſon they thus diſtinguiſh, with a deſcription of the action that led to it. This print, which is for the future to accompany whatever the Society preſent, may be conſidered as a kind of diploma, and will be regarded by thoſe who rank high, or low, in the Britiſh navy or army, as a memorable trophy of their fame, and a badge of honour to their poſterity.

The Committee applied to ſeveral artiſts to furniſh them with deſigns; and many of thoſe made, were marked with claſſical taſte, and diſtinguiſhed by a poetic ſpirit; but as the perſons to whom they were to be diſtributed were not in general very highly educated, it was thought that abſtruſe or deep allegory was not appropriate to the purpoſe, and they have accordingly fixed on a deſign, the leading merit of which is its ſimplicity, and being compoſed of emblems that are not only obvious, but obtruſive to every Engliſhman.

It is to be called *The Reward*, and repreſents Britannia, with her ſhield, &c. ſeated on the ſummit of a rock, in a ſpirited attitude, graſping in her right hand a trident, and holding in her left a branch of laurel. A bright ray of light appears as deſcending on her head, immediately over which is inſcribed PATRIOTIC FUND; and on one ſide of the figure are introduced flags, ſpears, &c. and beneath, the Britiſh lion, with the roſe, thiſtle, &c. On the other ſide is a trophy compoſed of warlike inſtruments. Beneath is a large mantle, ſuſpended from the top of ſmall pillars, compoſed in a form ſimilar to the Roman faſces, and crowned by the head of a ſpear. On this is to be inſcribed in very fine hand-writing, the name of the heroic character who receives any honourable mark of this Society's approbation, and the immediate circumſtance which induced them to diſtinguiſh him. To write this, we have been informed that the Society intend generally to employ ſuch of the Blue-coat Boys as write a very fine hand, thus holding out to them a fair inducement to excel, and quality themſelves for the ſituations they are intended to fill. It was originally propoſed to have printed them on vellum, but that being of too hard and ſtubborn a texture to take a fine impreſſion from the copper, the plan was altered, and they are to be printed on the beſt paper that can be procured.

In the above drawing, there is nothing either complex, or difficult to underſtand; it was made by Mr. R. K. Porter, who has ſo much diſtinguiſhed himſelf by the Panorama of Seringapatam, &c. &c. and engraved by Mr. E. Scriven (hiſtorical engraver to her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of Wales) whoſe works we have had frequent occaſion to praiſe, and who by uniting the ſtroke with the dot, has engraved it in ſo beautiful and ſpirited a ſtyle, that we have been informed, the gentlemen who compoſe the Committee, ſenſible of the attention he had paid, and the merit of the performance, preſented to him a more liberal remuneration than he agreed for.

The perſons whoſe names and achievements this patriotic Society will thus record are worthy of every diſtinction and encouragement, and it muſt highly gratify them to ſhew to their families and friends theſe honourable teſtimonials of their merit.

SCULPTURE.

A new monument is opened in St Paul's, to the memory of Sir William Jones. It was erected by the direction and at the expence of the Eaſt India Company, and executed by the late Mr. Bacon. It is a ſingle figure, and a very fine piece of ſculpture; in many reſpects ſuperior to either that of Dr. Johnſon or Mr. Howard, with the latter of which it is intended to correſpond.

That monuments to the memory of departed worth, ſhould be erected in this noble Cathedral is very proper. We hope that thoſe who have the direction of their ſituations will take care that they are not ſo ill placed as in Weſtminſter Abbey, where one monument frequently conceals or deſtroys the effect of another. Immediately oppoſite that glorious ſpecimen of *Roubilliac*'s talents, Nightingale's monu-

nument, is an immenſe quarry of ſtone to the memory of Lord and Lady Strathmore, ſo placed as to ſhoulder the ſpectator out of the only place in which he can properly contemplate this exquiſite piece of art. The fine ſhrine of Edward the Confeſſor is totally hidden by the altar-piece of the choir; before that was erected, it was ſeen over the old altar-piece, and added much to the magnificence of the view. The firſt monument in the Abbey—that to General Hargrave, is deſtroyed by the want of a back ground; it is ſurrounded by trifles. The heap of marble which is waſted in Admiral Tyrrell's waves, which, after all, remind the ſpectators of a ſhip toſſed in a blanket, might, without any loſs to the arts, be pounded in a mortar.

There was once an idea of decorating St. Paul's Cathedral with paintings, and during the time that Dr. Richard Terrick was Biſhop of London, Sir Joſhua Reynolds, Mortimer, and ſeveral other great painters, offered to adorn it with ſome of their moſt valuable works; but the propoſition had to encounter the gothic prejudices of a taſteleſs prelate, which were found inſuperable, and the propoſal was rejected.

Conſidering that Scripture Hiſtory in picture may ſometimes have an influence on thoſe who pay little attention to precept, it is a little ſingular that a biſhop ſhould object to it. He would probably have had the ſame objection to ſtatues; he did not wiſh true hiſtory, which *is Philoſophy teaching by examples*, to be introduced, but he made no objection to falſe hiſtory, *i. e.* epitaphs, where flattery and falſehood ſtains the walls, to the mortification of all honeſt men.

Claude Champion Criſpigny, Eſq. Painted, engraved and publiſhed by J. R. Smith, King-ſtreet, Covent Garden.

Of Mr. Smith we have had frequent occaſion to ſpeak, and generally with approbation. His portraits in the laſt exhibition were honourable to his taſte and talents. This is deſigned in an eaſy and unaffected ſtyle, and, as Mr. Smith's portraits almoſt invariably are, has the leading merit of being a ſtrong reſemblance. It is extremely well engraved in mezzotinto.

Portrait of Mr. Henry Johnſon. Painted by W. Owen, and engraved and publiſhed by John Young, hiſtorical Engraver to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales.

A ſpirited portrait and extremely well engraved in mezzotinto. It is inſcribed to the Right Hon. Lord Reay, and the Corps of Loyal North Britons.

The celebrated cartoons of Raphael have been removed from Windſor to Hampton Court, which circumſtance affords another inſtance of His Majeſty's attention to the proſperity of the arts and the gratification of the public. The Royal Family being about to occupy the apartment at Windſor in which they were hitherto placed, theſe inimitable paintings would in a great meaſure have been loſt to the public.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Two Sonatas for the Piano-forte; compoſed and dedicated to the Right Hon. the Counteſs of Oxford; by Charles Kelly. 6s.

THESE ſonatas are written with conſiderable ability, and diſplay more ſcience than is generally found in the preſent numerous piano-forte compoſitions. We, however, cannot in fairneſs diſguiſe, that the paſſages are for the moſt rather too long, and do not always by their conſtruction beſpeak that facility and connection of idea which only long habit in writing can command. Still the thoughts ſeparately conſidered are intrinſically good, and the general effect of the compoſition is ſuch as to convince us of Mr. Kelly's talents, and that with further exerciſe of his fancy he may become a firſt-rate inſtrumental compoſer.

The celebrated Pollacca; "Thine eyes, my Love, ſo brilliant beam;" compoſed and dedicated to the Right Hon. Miſs Dillon, by Auguſtus Voight; the Poetry by F. Bryan. 1s. 6d.

This Pollacca does much credit to Mr. Voight's fancy and judgment. The paſſages are airy, taſteful, and appropriate, and beſpeak talents for this ſpecies of compoſition which ſtrongly claim encouragement: yet we cannot wholly overlook the little lapſe of a falſe accent in the fourt bar of the melody, where only the *latter* of the two quavers applied to the word "of," ſhould have been aſſigned to that prepoſition. This error, we grant, is trivial, and in a foreign compoſer highly excuſeable; but is nevertheleſs noticed by us, that Mr. Voight may avoid the ſame

fault in his future vocal productions, and give his genius all due advantages.

"*The Boy and the Flageolet*;" *a Ballad, for the Harp and Piano-forte, written by F. Bryan.* 1s. 6d.

The music of this ballad, produced, confessedly by the composer of "The Maid of Wooburn," is distinguished from the common melodies of the day, by its expression and marks of original fancy. Most of the passages are pleasingly conceived, and some of them so strikingly novel as to give much value to the composition.

"*I love to hear the Wood-lark sing*;" *a favourite Rondo, for the Voice and Piano-forte. The Music composed by John Parry, Master of the Royal Denbigh Band.* 1s.

The general cast of this ballad is pleasant and expressive. A few of the passages are not, perhaps, constructed with that ease and smoothness necessary to melody purely vocal; yet no inconsiderable merit pervades the composition; and the general effect is highly creditable to Mr. Parry's taste and judgment.

A slow Movement, and the favourite Scotch Air, "*This is no my ain House*;" *Arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-forte, by T. H. Butler,* 2s.

Mr. Butler, to whose productions we have so frequently awarded our praise, brings in his present effort another claim to our favourable report. The introductory movement is conceived with taste, and leads the ear to the adopted air with a highly agreeable effect; whilst the *arrangement* is throughout conducted with judgment. Those piano-forte students whose attention it may engage, will find their account in its practice.

A grand March for a Military Band; also for the Piano-forte, by W. Kitchner, M. D. 1s.

We find in this March much strength of thought and military spirit. The parts are put together with address, and the effect of the whole surpasses what we could have expected from a medical graduate, did we not recollect that the God of Physic is also the inspirer of harmony.

"*Hush thy rude Murmurs, wand'ring stream*;" *a favourite Song, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte, or Harp, composed by John Ross.* 1s.

This song, the words of which are written by the ingenious Mr. Rannie, is remarkably smooth and easy in its melody; and the expression is just, if not forcible. We do not mean to rank this with the best of Mr. Ross's numerous efforts in this kind; it is, however, of respectable merit, and, by the aid of the piano-forte accompaniment, will be found very pleasing.

"*The Shepherd's Daughter*;" *written by Mr. Fox, and sung with the greatest Applause at Vauxhall Gardens; composed by J. Brooks.* 1s.

"The Shepherd's Daughter," is a very pretty ballad; most of the passages are of a novel cast, and do much credit to Mr. Brooks' fancy; but the effect of the whole would so obviously have been improved by the addition of a piano-forte accompaniment, that we cannot but wonder Mr. Brooks did not bestow upon it that advantage.

Three Popular Dances; performed at Sandwich, Canterbury and Faversham; composed and adapted for the Piano-forte, by G. Philpot. 1s. 6d.

This pleasing, though trifling, publication, well serves the purpose for which alone it could be intended; that of amusing the ear, while it improves the finger of the young practitioner.

"*Each coming Day*;" *the favourite Ballad, sung by Mrs. Mills, in Il Bondocani; arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-forte, by the late J. Moorehead.* 1s. 6d.

This air is arranged with considerable ability, and forms in its present shape a pleasing piano-forte rondo. The disposition of the passages bespeaks much knowledge of the instrument for which they are written; and we may justly add that they cannot be practised without improvement to the learner.

"*The Britannia in a Storm*;" *composed by James Henry Leffler, Organist of St. Catherine, near the Tower.* 1s.

This song possesses some bold passages, and a unity of character pervades the melody; yet but little of novelty is felt in the general effect; and the whole exhibits a mind ingenious in itself, but not yet sufficiently exercised in this species of composition.

Two Marches and a Waltz, performed by the Royal Denbigh Band, at Hawering Bower; composed and dedicated to Lady Smith Burgess, by J. Parry, M. D. B. 1s.

These pieces are adapted for the piano-forte, and form pleasing little exercises for that instrument. The quick march is remarkably pretty, and the waltz succeeds it with good effect.

NEW

NEW ACTS OF THE BRITISH LEGISLATURE.

Being an Analyſis of all Acts of General Importance, paſſed during the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, 44 Geo. III.

The Editors having in the laſt Number of the Monthly Magazine concluded their Analyſis of the very voluminous Acts paſſed in the late Seſſion of Parliament, 43 Geo. 3. they now intend, in like Manner, to give a compendious Abſtract of the ſeveral public Acts paſſed in the laſt Seſſion, viz. 44 Geo. 3.

"An Act to repeal the ſeveral Duties under the Commiſſioners for managing the Duties upon ſtamped Vellum, Parchment, and Paper, in Great Britain, and to grant new and additional Duties in lieu thereof. 43 Geo. 3, Cap. 98.*" (Paſſed July 28, 1804.)

FROM and after October 10, 1804, the duties and drawbacks under the care of the Commiſſioners of Stamps ſhall ceaſe; and from and after October 10, 1804, the duties and drawbacks in the annexed ſchedules ſhall be paid and allowed; and the ſeveral duties and drawbacks are to be paid and allowed as former duties and drawbacks; and proviſions of former Acts, except where altered, are to extend to this Act; and perſons counterfeiting the ſtamps, &c. are guilty of felony without clergy.

And from and after October 10, 1804, no actions for penalties ſhall be commenced but in the name of the Attorney General in England, and Advocate for Scotland, or ſome officer of the ſtamp duties.

Alſo no ſingle inſtrument, liable to only one ſpecific duty, ſhall be chargeable under two or more diſtinct denominations.

DUTIES IN THE SCHEDULE, TO WHICH THE ACT REFERS.†

New COMMERCIAL STAMPS, *to commence from and after October* 10, 1804.

Promiſſory Note for the payment of money to the bearer on demand (which may, within three years after the date, but not at a later period, be re-iſſued after payment at any place) where the ſum ſhall not exceed one pound and one ſhilling —3d.

Where the ſum ſhall exceed one pound and one ſhilling, and not two pounds and two ſhillings—6d.

Where the ſum ſhall exceed two pounds and two ſhillings, and not five pounds and five ſhillings—9d

Where the ſum ſhall exceed five pounds and five ſhillings, and not twenty pounds —1s.

Promiſſory Note by the Bank of Scotland or Royal Bank of Scotland, or the Britiſh Linen Company, payable to the bearer on demand, which may within three years after the date be re-iſſued after payment where the ſum amounts to and ſhall not exceed one hundred pounds—5s.

Bill of Exchange, Draft, Order, or Promiſſory or other Note, *payable to the bearer on demand*, where the ſum ſhall amount to forty ſhillings, and ſhall not exceed five pounds and five ſhillings—8d. —otherwiſe than to the bearer on demand, where the ſum ſhall amount to forty ſhillings, and ſhall not exceed five pounds five ſhillings—1s.

Bill of Exchange, Draft, Order, or Promiſſory or other Note, for the payment of money, where the ſum ſhall exceed five pounds and five ſhillings, and not thirty pounds—1s. 6d.

Exceeding thirty pounds, and not fifty pounds—2s.

Exceeding fifty pounds, and not one hundred pounds—3s.

Exceeding one hundred pounds, and not two hundred pounds—4s.

Exceeding two hundred pounds, and not five hundred pounds—5s.

Exceeding five hundred pounds, and not one thouſand pounds—7s. 6d.

Exceeding one thouſand pounds—10s.

Foreign Bill of Exchange, drawn in ſets, where the ſum ſhall not exceed one hundred pounds, for each bill in each ſet —1s.

Exceeding one hundred pounds, and not two hundred pounds—2s.

Exceeding two hundred pounds, and not five hundred pounds—3s.

Exceeding five hundred pounds, and not one thouſand pounds—4s.

Exceeding one thouſand pounds—5s.

* The new Stamp Act being of the moſt *immediate and general* importance is here given in the firſt inſtance in preference to the other Acts of the laſt ſeſſion, which will appear in the future numbers of this Magazine in the order and ſeries in which they were paſſed.

† The new clauſes relating to particular articles upon which duties are impoſed by this ſchedule will be given at the concluſion of the account of the new duties in a future number.

Exemptions.—Bills of Exchange, Promiſſory and other Notes, and Bills iſſued by the Bank of England, on condition of paying yearly 32 000l.

Drafts and Orders payable on demand upon any banker, or perſon acting as a banker, within ten miles of the place, at which ſuch draft ſhall be drawn, and which ſhall be expreſſed upon ſuch draft.

Bill, Remittance Bill, Certificate, and all other Bills, drawn by commiſſioned officers, maſters or ſurgeons in the navy, for wages or pay, or by the commiſſioners of the navy, or victualling, ſick and hurt, or tranſport offices.

Receipt, Diſcharge, or Acquittance, given upon payment of money amounting to 2l. and not amounting to 10l.—2d.

Amounting to 10l. and not to 20l.—4d.

Amounting to 20l. and not to 50l.—8d.

Amounting to 50l. and not to 100l.—1s.

Amounting to 100l. and not to 200l.—2s.

Amounting to 200l. and not to 500l.—3s.

Amounting to 500l. and upwards.—5s.

Any Receipt, Diſcharge, or Acquittance, Note, Memorandum, or Writing whatever, which ſhall contain or expreſs, or in any manner ſignify or denote any general acknowledgment of any debt, claim, account or demand, being paid, ſettled, received, accounted for, balanced, diſcharged, releaſed, or ſatisfied, or whereby any ſum ſhall be acknowledged to be in full, and whether ſigned or not—5s.

Exemptions.—Receipt by the Treaſurer of the Navy; any agent on account of the pay of the army or ordnance; any officer, ſeaman, or ſoldier, or their repreſentative, for wages, pay, or penſion.

Receipts given for the purchaſe of any ſhare in any public ſtock or fund, or in the ſtocks of the Bank of England, Eaſt India Company, or South Sea Company, or for the dividends on ſuch ſhares. Receipt for money depoſited in the banks of England or Scotland, or in the houſe of any banker.

Receipt written on the back of any bill or note, or upon any bill or note of the governor and company of the Bank of England,

Receipt by Deed.

Letters acknowledging the ſafe arrival of any bills, notes, or other ſecurities for money.

Receipt indorſed on or contained in the body of any deed, bond mortgage, or other inſtrument, acknowledging the payment or re-payment of any part of any principal ſum, or any intereſt thereupon.

Receipt for any money payable for drawbacks or bounties upon exportation.

Certificates of over entry of duties of cuſtoms.

Receipt indorſed on any order, bill, remittance bill, or certificate, drawn by commiſſioners of the navy, or commiſſioned officers, maſters, and ſurgeons in the navy, for wages or pay.

Receipt indorſed on any bill drawn in purſuance of any Act of Parliament, by the commiſſioners of the navy, victualling, ſick and hurt, or tranſport offices, upon the treaſurer of the navy.

DEED STAMPS, *commencing* OCTOBER 11, 1804.

Deed or other Inſtrument of Conveyance, Surrender, Leaſe, Releaſe, Grant, Appointment, Confirmation, Aſſignment, Transfer, Covenant, or any other Deed or obligatory Inſtrument whatever (not otherwiſe charged) enrolled or regiſtered, or not, upon any number of words not amounting to thirty common law ſheets (calculated at ſeventy-two words to each ſheet) of which any ſuch deed or inſtrument, as above mentioned, together with every ſchedule, receipt, inſtrument, or other matter, put or endorſed thereon, or annexed thereto, ſhall conſiſt*. (Except commiſſions to officers of yeomanry, cavalry, or volunteer infantry, leaſes of waſte land to any poor or labouring man, for not more than three lives or 99 years, where the fine does not exceed five ſhillings, and the reſerved rent one guinea—and policy of aſſurance on lives)—1l. 10s. in Scotland, 1l. 9s.

And for every entire fifteen ſheets, above the firſt, a further duty of 1l. and in Scotland 19s.

Copy, or atteſted Copy, of any ſuch Deed laſt-mentioned for the ſecurity or uſe of any perſon being a party to the deed, and not having the cuſtody of the original deed, or of any counterpart, or where ſuch copy ſhall be made in lieu of ſuch original deed upon any number of words not amounting to twenty common law ſheets, of ſeventy-two words to each—10s.

And for every entire quantity of ten common law ſheets above the firſt ten, a further duty of 10s.

Copy of any ſuch deed for the ſecurity or uſe of any perſon other than the par-

* See Indentures of Apprenticeſhip, Agreement under hand only, Award, or Leaſe.

ties

ties to the same deed not having the custody of such original deed, or any duplicate thereof, or where such copy shall not be made in lieu of any such original deed, upon any number of words not amounting to twenty common law sheets, of seventy-two words to each—1s.

And for every entire quantity of ten common law sheets above the first ten, a further duty of 1s.

Certificate of Commissions upon the sale or alienation of crown lands, where the consideration money shall exceed 10l.—1l. 10s.; in Scotland, 1l. 9s.

Surrender of Copyhold under twenty shillings per annum, 5s. (except surrender to the use of a will, court-roll, or court-book.)

Above the value of twenty shillings per annum (except as before)—15s.

Admittance to any Copyhold under the value of twenty shillings per annum—5s.

Above the value of twenty shillings per annum—15s.

Copy of any Surrender of and Admittance to any Custom-right or Tenant-right Estate, not exceeding the clear yearly value of twenty shillings, and not being copyhold, and which shall not pass by deed—5s.

Exceeding the clear yearly value of twenty shillings—15s.

Grant or Lease by Copy of Court-roll of any Land or tenement under twenty shillings per annum—5s.

Above the value of twenty shillings per annum—15s.

Copy of the Court-roll of any Honour or Manor of any proceedings had at one and the same court, in relation to any land or tenement under twenty shillings per annum—5s.

Above the value of twenty shillings per annum—15s.

Deed or other Instrument by way of mortgage, or instrument, or covenant to surrender, or copy of court-roll, or conditional surrender by way of mortgage.

For the security of any money lent on any property whatsoever, whether real or personal, not exceeding 100l.—1l. 10s.

Exceeding 100l. and not exceeding 300l.—2l.

Exceeding 300l. and not exceeding 500l.—3l.

Exceeding 500l. and not exceeding 1000l.—4l.

Exceeding 1,000l. and not exceeding 2,000l.—5l.

Exceeding 2,000l. and not exceeding 3,000l.—6l.

Exceeding 3,000l. and not exceeding 4,000l.—7l.

Exceeding 4,000l. and not exceeding 5,000l.—8l.

Exceeding 5,000l. and not exceeding 10,000l.—10l.

Exceeding 10,000l. and not exceeding 15,000l.—12l.

Exceeding 15,000l. and not exceeding 20,000l—15l.

Exceeding 20,000l.—20l.

The said duties (except any instrument, covenant, or copy relating to copyhold) to be paid for any number of words therein, not amounting to thirty common law sheets, of seventy-two words to each, of which any such deed or instrument shall consist.

(And for every fifteen common law sheets over and above the first fifteen) a further duty of 1l.

Bond, commonly called Mortgage-bond, or Bond given as a collateral security, in respect of any mortgage—15s.

Deed or other Instrument of Transfer or Assignment of any Mortgage, where the mortgagor or his real or personal representatives or assigns are not made parties, for any number of words therein, not amounting to thirty common law sheets—1l. 10s.

And for every fifteen common law sheets over and above the first, a further duty of 1l.

Writ of Covenant—2l.

Writ of Entry—2l.

Exemplification of what nature soever, that shall pass the seal of any court whatsoever—3l.

Award under hand and seal, or under hand only, in England, and whether the same shall or shall not be inrolled of record in, or made a rule of any court, upon any number of words therein, not amounting to thirty common law sheets—1l. 10s.

And for every fifteen common law sheets, above the first, a further duty of 1l.

Charter-party, Memorandum for Charter-party, or any other Instrument, Note, Letter, or other Minument or Writing, between the captain, master, or owner of any ship or vessel, and any merchant, trader, or other person, in respect to the freight or conveyance of any money, goods, wares, merchandize, or effects, laden or to be laden on board, upon any number of words therein, not amounting to thirty common law sheets—1l. 10s.; in Scotland, 1l. 9s.

And for every fifteen common law sheets,

sheets, over and above the first, a further duty of 1l.; in Scotland, 19s.

Lease of Lands or Tenements for not exceeding twenty-one years, when the full improved annual value thereof, and rent reserved thereby, shall not be more than 10l. or lease for a life or lives, or for years determinable on a life or lives, where the fine shall not exceed 20l. and the reserved rent shall not exceed forty shillings, upon any number of words not amounting to thirty common law sheets —1l.

And for every fifteen common law sheets, over above the first, a further duty of 1l.

Agreement made in England * (under hand only) where the matter shall be of the value of 20l. or upwards, whether only evidence of a contract, or obligatory upon the parties, upon any number of words not amounting to thirty common law sheets—16s.

And for every fifteen common law sheets over and above the first, a further duty of 16s.

Exemptions.—Labels, Slips, or Memorandums, containing the heads of insurances to be made by the Royal Exchange Assurance or London Assurance; Memorandums, or Agreements for any Lease at rack rent of any messuage under the yearly value of five pounds; or for the hire of any labourer, artificer, manufacturer, or menial servant; or any memorandum, letter or agreement, made for or relating to the sale of any goods, wares, or merchandize; or any memorandum or agreement made between master and mariners of any coasting vessel for wages; also letters, containing an agreement in respect of any merchandize, or evidence of such, which shall pass by the post between merchants and other persons, carrying on trade or commerce, and residing at the distance of fifty miles from each other.

Memorial for the Register of Deeds in the Register Counties in England—10s.

Copy of, or Extract from any such Register—5s.

Memorial for registering any annuity—1l.

Bond of any kind whatsoever, not otherwise charged, or wholly exempted from duty (except Assurance Corporation Bonds, Bond by Treasurers or Trustees of Friendly Societies to Clerks of the Peace, or from the Representatives of Seamen, Soldiers, or Marines, slain in the Service, or where the effects to be administered shall not exceed twenty pounds) upon any number of words not amounting to thirty common law sheets—1l.; in Scotland, 19s.

And for every fifteen common law sheets over and above the first, a further duty of 15s.; in Scotland, 14s.

Bond under the Customs or Excise—15s.; in Scotland, 14s.

Except Bonds given in respect of the fisheries, or for salt for curing fish; or to prevent the exportation of wool; or for the exportation of tobacco from the King's warehouse; or coast bonds; or bond to prevent the exportation of Fuller's earth, or tobacco pipe clay.

Bond given as security for any sum of money not exceeding 100l.—1l.

Exceeding 100l. and not 300l.—1l. 10s.
Exceeding 300l. and not 500l.—2l.
Exceeding 500l. and not 1,000l.—3l.
Exceeding 1,000l. and not 2,000l.—4l.
Exceeding 2,000l. and not 3,000l.—5l.
Exceeding 3,000l. and not 4,000l.—6l.
Exceeding 4,000l. and not 5,000l.—7l.
Exceeding 5,000l. and not 10,000l.—9l.
Exceeding 10,000l. and not 15,000l.—12l.
Exceeding 15,000l. and not 20,000l.—15l.
Exceeding 20,000l —20l.

Note, that in Scotland the duty is in each case 1s. less; viz. instead of 1l. in England, only 19s. in Scotland, and so on.

Indenture of Apprenticeship (except of poor parish children, or other children by any public charity) where the sum given shall not exceed 10l.—15s.

Exceeding 10l. and not 20l.—1l. 10s.
Exceeding 20l. and not 50l.—2l. 10s.
Exceeding 50l. and not 100l.—5l.
Exceeding 100l. and not 300l.—12l.
Exceeding 300l.—20l.

Note, that this duty is also as in the case of Bonds 1s. less in Scotland.

Assignment of Indenture of Apprenticeship (except of poor parish children, or other children by any public charity)—15s.; in Scotland, 14s.

Passport—3s.

Bill or Note of Lading—3s.

Protest—5s.; in Scotland, 3s.

Notarial Act, any, whatsoever—5s.; in Scotland, 3s.

Debenture or Certificate for Drawbacks, Customs or Duties, for the shipping, re-shipping, or exporting goods—4s.

Procuration—1l.; in Scotland, 19s.

Letter, Warrant, or Power of Attorney, upon any number of words not amounting

* See also Deed, Indenture, &c.

amounting to thirty common law sheets—1l.; in Scotland, 19s.

And for every fifteen common law sheets over and above the first, 1l.—in Scotland, 19s.

Letter, Warrant, or Power of Attorney, given by any petty officer, seaman, or marine, or soldier serving as a marine—1s.

Statute-staple—1l.; in Scotland, 19s.

Statute Merchant—1l.; in Scotland, 19s.

Transfer of Bank or South Sea Stock—7s. 9d.

Transfer of Stock in any Company, Society, or Corporation whatever, (not being Bank or South Sea Stock, or Stock in Government Funds), where the amount of the stock to be transferred shall not exceed 100l.—1l. 10s.

Exceeding 100l. and not exceeding 200l.—2l.

Exceeding 200l. and not exceeding 300l.—2l. 10s.

Exceeding 300l. and not exceeding 400l.—3l.

Exceeding 400l. and not exceeding 500l.—3l. 10s.

Exceeding 500l. and not exceeding 1,000l.—5l.

Exceeding 1,000l. and not exceeding 2,000l.—7l. 10s.

Exceeding 2,000l. and not exceeding 3,000l.—10l.

Exceeding 3,000l. and not exceeding 4,000l.—12l. 10s.

Exceeding 4,000l. and not exceeding 5,000l.—15l.

Exceeding 5,000l. and not exceeding 10,000l.—17l. 10l.

Exceeding 10,000l.—20l.

Note, that the duty in Scotland is in every case one shilling less.

Policy of Assurance† for insuring houses, furniture, goods, wares, merchandizes, or other property from loss by fire—1s.

Policy of Assurance for insuring any ship, or merchandize, for any voyage from Great Britain, Ireland, Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, Sark, or the Isle of Man, where the premium shall not exceed twenty shillings per cent.—1s. 3d.

And progressively for every one hundred pounds so insured—1s. 3d.

And where the sum insured shall not amount to 100l.—1s. 3d.

And where the sum insured shall exceed 100l. or any progressive sums of 100l. each, by any fractional part of 100l. for such fractional part—1s. 3d.

And where the premium shall exceed the rate of twenty shillings (that is to say) where the sum to be insured shall amount to 100l.—2s. 6d.

And progressively for every 100l. so insured—2s. 6d.

And where the sum to be insured shall not amount to 100l.—2s. 6d.

And where the sum so to be insured shall exceed 100l. or any progressive sums of 100l. each, by any fractional part of 100l. for such fractional part—2s. 6d.

Policy of Assurance for insuring any ship, or merchandize, where the premium shall not exceed the rate of twenty shillings per cent.—2s. 6d.

And progressively for every 100l. so insured—2s. 6d.

And where the sum insured shall not amount to 100l.—2s. 6d.

And where the sum insured shall exceed 100l. or any progressive sums of 100l. each, by any fractional part of 100l. for such fractional part—2s. 6d.

And where the premium shall exceed the rate of twenty shillings (that is to say) where the sum to be insured shall amount to 100l.—5s.

And progressively for every 100l. so insured—5s.

And where the sum to be insured shall not amount to 100l.—5s.

And where the sum to be insured shall exceed 100l. or any progressive sums of 100l. each, by any fractional part of 100l. for such fractional part—5s.

Commission or Deputation by the Commissioners of Customs or Excise—1l. 10s.; in Scotland, 1l. 9s.

Entry, Minute, or Memorandum of any Admission into any Corporation or Company—1l.; in Scotland, 19s.

Admittance of or Instrument for admitting any Fellow of the College of Physicians—20l.

Admission into any of the four Inns of Court, or other Inn of Court or Chancery—20l.

Register or Entry of any Degree in any of the Inns of Court or Chancery—50l.

Warrant or Order beneficial under the sign manual, for the navy, army, or ordnance—12s. 6d.

Warrant or Order beneficial (other than as above)—1l. 10s.; in Scotland, 1l. 5s.

Grant from his Majesty, of any sum exceeding 100l. under the great seal or privy seal—16l.; in Scotland, 12l.

But

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* Besides this duty on the policy there is a further duty payable on the amount of the sum insured, for which refer to the Stamp Duties in a following Number.

But ſuch grant which ſhall paſs the privy ſeal directed to the great ſeal is to pay the duty on paſſing the great ſeal only.

Grant of any office or employment which ſhall exceed 50l. per annum, and not 100l. per annum—8l.; in Scotland, 4l.

Exceeding 100l. per annum, calculated on the amount of the ſalary, fees, and perquiſites—20l.; in Scotland, 16l.

Grant under the great ſeal of Great Britain or the ſeal of the Duchy or County Palatine of Lancaſter, of any honour, dignity, promotion, franchiſe, liberty, or privilege—20l.; in Scotland, 16l.

Letters Patent under the like great ſeal—20l.; in Scotland, 16l.

Exemplification of any ſuch Grant or Letters Patent (except Commiſſions of Rebellion and Briefs or Letters Patent for charitable Benevolences)—20l.; in Scotland, 16l.

Specification in reſpect of a Patent for any Diſcovery or Invention whatever—5l.; in Scotland, 4l. 19s.

Grant of Lands or other profit under the great ſeal, the ſeal of the Exchequer, Duchy of Lancaſter, or privy ſeal—20l.; in Scotland, 16l.

Except any ſuch grant which ſhall paſs the privy ſeal, directed to the great ſeal, or any grant of any fee farm or other rents of the Duchy of Lancaſter, where the conſideration money ſhall not exceed 10l. *(To be continued.)*

REPORT OF DISEASES,

In the public and private Practice of one of the Phyſicians of the Finſbury Diſpenſary, From the 20th of Auguſt to the 20th of September.

SCARLATINA	10
Febris intermittens	2
Ephemera	3
Diarrhœa	15
Cholera	2
Amenorrhœa	17
Menorrhagia	4
Rheumatiſmus	9
Paraliſis	3
Epilepſia	1
Colica Pictonum	1
Pneumonia	5
Dyſpnœa	8
Catarrhus	4
Morbi infantiles	13
Morbi Cutanei	12
Hypochondriaſis	3

In the caſes of ſcarlatina, ſome of which were unuſually violent, and indicated conſiderable danger, cool ablution, more than once recommended in theſe Reports, was employed with its accuſtomed ſucceſs. Where it was not employed, extreme debility, and a morbid affection of the cervical glands, uniformly ſucceeded to the original diſeaſe.

It was ſingular, in the caſe of epilepſy, that it ſupervened upon ſymptoms of pthyſis, which diſappeared on the attack of the former complaint, and have not returned for ſeven years, during the whole of which time he has been afflicted with frequent paroxyſms of the latter.

The hypochondriacal patients alluded to owed their complaint evidently to a want of occupation. Occupation unfortunately was not neceſſary to their ſupport. It was a religious duty with them to take regular and diurnal exerciſe, but their only view in taking it being to get rid of their malady, it was, on that account, little calculated to produce the intended effect. The idea of the diſeaſe conſtantly preſent to the imagination tended to aggravate and give deeper root to the reality.

Nothing is ſo injurious to health as an exceſſive anxiety with regard to it. It is in every way abſurd to waſte the whole of life in endeavouring to preſerve it—to neglect the purpoſes, in order to protract the period of exiſtence. An abſorption in *ſelf* is incompatible even with ſelfiſh gratification.

There is not any thing of more importance to our phyſical as well as to our intellectual welfare, than that the mind ſhould be conſtantly intereſted and its powers uſefully and benevolently employed.

Southampton-row, Ruſſel-ſquare, J. REID.
Sept. 24, 1804.

PUBLIC

ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTCIES *and* DIVIDENDS *announced between the 20th of Auguſt and the 20th of September, extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES.

The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheſes.

ANDREWS, George, Sherborne, butcher. (Alexander, Bedford row
Aiken, Thomas, Warrington, corn dealer. (Blake and White, Eſſex ſtreet
Barlow, Thomas, Liverpool, taylor. (Cukip, Liverpool
Billing, Chalwell Eglonhayle, watchmaker. (Wallis and Bennet, Bodmyn
Brown, John, jun. Liverpool, merchant. (Greaves, Liverpool
Burnet, Joſeph, Sherborne, mercer. (Pearſon and Son, Pump court, Temple
Cumming, Edward Owen, Plymouth dock, ſhopkeeper. (James, Gray's inn ſquare
Clark, Richard, Warminſter, horſe dealer. (Holmes, Clement's inn
Comer, William, Briſtol, dealer in clay. (Lewis, King's Bench walks, Temple
Cowley, Henry, Plymouth dock, innkeeper. (Kayll, Tower royal
Dauby, Joſeph, Liverpool, plaiſterer. (Blackſtock, St. Mildred's court, Poultry
Drummond, William, Fobbing, mariner. (Druce, Billiter ſquare
Devenish, Francis Courtenay, St. Martin's lane, upholder. (Janes and Toone, Tanfield court, Temple
Dean, William, Briſtol, linen draper. (Vizard, Gray's inn ſquare
Eaton, Joſhua, Liverpool, merchant. Partner with Andrew Aiken. (Parker, Brick court, Temple
Francis, George, Bridge End, ſhopkeeper. (James, Gray's inn ſquare
Fearney, John, Newcaſtle on Tyne, hardwareman. (Nelſon, Maddox ſtreet
Gifford, Richard Ireland, Briſtol, ſkinner. (James, Gray's inn ſquare
Harman, James, Great Ruſſel ſtreet, haberdaſher. (Farrer, Steadman, and Wall, Bread ſtreet hill
Hancock, Charles, Horncaſtle, taylor. (Ellis, Curſitor ſtreet
Hutchins, Henry, High Holborn, baker. (Flaſhman, Ely place, Holborn
Hilton, Robert, Holywell ſtreet Strand, victualler
Harris, William, Drury lane, woollen draper. Partner with Joſeph Phillips. (French and Williams, Caſtle ſtreet, Holborn
Linley, Joſeph, Oxford ſtreet, hoſier. (Stokes, Upper James ſtreet, Golden ſquare
Lardner, John, Oxford ſtreet, ironmonger. (Richardſon, Monument yard
Langworth, Anthony, Eaſt Smithfield, ſtable keeper. (Templer, Burr ſtreet
Lodge, John, London wall, carpenter. (Orchard, Hatton garden
Leſter, John, Barbican, coal merchant. (Wreight and Bovill, Chancery lane
Long, Nathaniel, Oxford, taylor. (Taunton, Eſſex ſtreet
Lee, John, Liverpool, merchant. (Naylor, Liverpool
Mount, Richard, Canterbury, hop merchant. (Jackſon, Gray's inn
Muſſelwhite, Jno. Brown, Wareham, butcher. (Parr, Poole
Mead, Jonathan, Southminſter, ſaddler. (Cutting, Bartlett's buildings
Norman, James, and George Worthington, Manchester, brewers. (Kay and Renſhaw, Manchester
Owen, Thomas, Walſal, baker. (Barker, Gray's inn
Osborne, James, Oxford, ſaddler, (Townſend, Staple inn
Raynes, John Thomas, Quebec ſtreet, maſter mariner. (Leigh and Maſon, New Bridge ſtreet
Ryan, Alexander, and William Raynes, Harrington, joiners. (Blackſtock, St. Mildred's court, Poultry
Ridley, Henry, Shepherd's market, May fair, grocer. (Richings, Thavies inn
Stephenſon, Charles, Parliament ſtreet, ſtationer. (Hulme, Brunſwick ſquare
Smith, Robert, Williton, draper. (King, Tooke's court, Chancery lane
Speed, Thomas, Cannon ſtreet, druggiſt. (Nichols and Nettleſhip, Queen ſtreet, Cheapſide
Thomas Thomas, and Henry Cameron, Birmingham, factors. (Devon and Tooke, Gray's inn
Whitworth, James, Alford, brandy merchant. (Allen and Exley, Furnival's inn
Wenlake, Robert, Exeter, Grocer. (Martin, Vintner's hall, Thames ſtreet
Wedge, William, Helſton, liquor merchant. (Hill, Meredith and Robins, Gray's inn
Wilſone, William, and John Wilſone, Baſinghall ſtreet. (Brown, Pudding lane
Wilkinſon, John, Leeds, Woolſtapler. (Wilſon, Caſtle ſtreet, Holborn

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Arkinſtall, Henry, and Samuel George, Burſlem, Potters, Oct. 8
Agnew, John, Groſvenor ſquare, banker, partner with J. Strange, J. Daſhwood, and G. Peacocke, October 16
Barwell, William, Yarmouth, brandy merchant, September 20
Blakeway, Edward, John Roſe, and Robert Wintner, Coalport, Salop porcelain manufacturers, September 18, final
Behenna, Richard, Penryn, grocer, October 30
Billing, Thomas, and John Billing, Holborn, linen drapers, October 13
Barber, Miles, and Andrew White, Liverpool, merchants, (ſurviving partners of John Kendall) October 4, final
Barber, Miles, Samuel Sandys, and Andrew White, Liverpool, merchants (ſurviving partners of John Kendall) October 4, final
Bullen, William, Wakefield, merchant, Oct. 15
Perry, William, Oakham, apothecary, Oct. 13
Barwell, William, Yarmouth, brandy merchant, October 25
Chatterton, Edward, Rye, timber merchant, November 3, final
Cadwell, William, Maidſtone, upholſterer, November 7
Dilcock, Thomas, York, linen draper, October 13, final
Euſtace, Robert, and William Holland, Horſleydown, factors, Sept. 21
Edwards, William, Short's buildings, Clerkenwell, bowſtring manufacturer, Oct. 13
Emerton, Thomas, Stony Stratford, grocer, Oct. 11
Elliot, William, Newington Cauſeway, haberdaſher, October 27
Fearon, James Peter, Upper Grafton ſtreet, dealer, October 6
Glover, Joſeph, John Hall, Samuel Haynes, and Walter Haynes, Worceſter, porter brewers, alſo ſeparate eſtate of W. Haynes, and ſeparate eſtate of Glover, September 22
Grimſhaw, Robert, Gorton, and Jno. Grimſhaw, Manchester, merchants, September 20
Grant, John, Lawrence Pountney lane, merchant, October 6
Green, William, Romford, linen draper, October 11
Gange, William, Dorcheſter, tallow chandler, October 13
Henry, Iſaac, Liverpool, ſhopkeeper, October 2
Holbrow, Daniel, Thomas Haynes, James Haynes, and Robert Henderſon, Oldland Mill, Bitton, manufacturers of chemical preparations, September 22
Humphreys, George, Horſley, clothier, October 11
James, Samuel, Croſs ſtreet, Holborn, hardwareman, November 7
James, Joſhua, Briſtol, diſtiller, October 2
Jones Thomas, Wrexham, flax dreſſer, October 22, final
Jeſſs, Thomas, Stoke Newington, carpenter, October 13
James Robert, Lydſtone, Penrhyn, dealer, October 8
Laurie, John, Brentwood, draper, October 6
Lee Thomas, Pocklington, grocer, October 1
Lewis Thomas, Bedford ſtreet, Covent garden, druggiſt, October 2
Long William, Stonehouſe, hatter, October 23
Lynes William, Coventry, ſilkman, October 5, final
Lloyd Francis, Bridge ſtreet, Weſtminſter, linen draper, November 19
Moors George, Long alley, Moorfields, leatherſeller, October 2, final
Marſh Abſalom, Aldgate, jeweller, October 6
Morris John, Shadoxhurſt, horſe dealer, September 24
Mills Daniel, Liverpool, merchant, September 24, final
Mawhood Richard, jun. Wakefield, money ſcrivener, October 6
Munk Francis, Folkſtone, tanner, October 8
Norris Thomas, Manchester, cotton merchant, September 19
Nantes Henry, Warnford court, merchant (ſurviving partner of R. M. French, Chiſwell, deceaſed) September 21
Owens John, Oſweſtry, merchant, October 11
Powell William, Broad ſtreet, St. Giles's, linen draper, October 30
Penney W. Thayer, Sloane Terrace, mariner, November 3
Perkins James, Birmingham, factor, September 28
Parker Joſeph, Hereford, brandy merchant, October 15
Rideout Thomas, Manchester, merchant, September 26
Rideing Thomas, Liverpool, grocer, October 3, final
Staveley Richard, Fenchurch ſtreet, druggiſt, September 4, final
Scott Mary, (widow of the late Joſeph Scott) Henry Scott, and Edward Appleby, Hinckley, hoſiers, alſo ſeparate eſtate of each, September 24
Sexton James, Greenwich, potter, October 11
Stopes, Aylmore, Britwell Prior, dealer, October 6
Stead William, Little Tower hill, merchant, October 13
Tuther Thomas Perry, Holborn hill, linen draper, Oct. 13
Thorne, Thomas Buxton, Manſell ſtreet, Goodman's fields, baker, Nov. 7
Ward William, Birmingham, grocer, Sept. 15, final
Webſter John Thomas, Southwark, hoſier, Sept. 15
Wright Thomas, Eaſington, coach maſter, Nov 5, final
Wallace John and William Hawes, Hanwell, ſoapmakers, ſeparate eſtate of Hawes, Nov. 10
Wilſon Francis, Great Clacton, linen draper, Oct. 13, final
Wainwright William, Liverpool, ironmonger, Oct. 16
Willis Thomas, Bath, carpenter, Nov 12
Williams Edward, Liverpool, baker, October 17, final
Wilſon George, and Edward Priddle, Fenchurch ſtreet, wine merchants, Oct. 23, final
Whitehead Edward, New road, Tottenham court, merchant, Nov. 3
Young Edward, Briſtol, corn factor, Oct. 1, final
Young James, Southampton, linen draper, Nov. 3

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In September, 1804.

AUSTRIA.

THE leading feature of the public tranſactions of this month is, the recent conduct of the Emperor of Germany. This monarch, the head of an illuſtrious houſe, and the hereditary ſovereign of powerful ſtates, has condeſcended to imitate the example of a man who is an upſtart among princes, and whoſe title will probably be as fugitive as the proceedings which were its pretence and excuſe were cruel and fraudulent. The Emperor of Germany has thought proper to create himſelf the *hereditary Emperor of Auſtria*. Notwithſtanding the character we have given, and juſtly we believe, to the deeds by which Bonaparte opened the immediate paſſage to his imperial ſeat, it may be made a queſtion, whether policy would not juſtify him; that policy we mean, which diſregards the character, when it is aſſured of the efficacy of its means. Be this as it may, Bonaparte has lived to be a monarch and an emperor; and even if he were to die as a criminal, for his deeds, yet the ambition which ſeems to be the ſpring of his action will have ſo far wrought according to his deſign and produced its effect. He has a deſperate game to play; and with his purpoſes, may be playing it wiſely. But the Emperor of Germany had no obvious temptation to depart from the character which his birth, and the influence and fortunes of his houſe had aſſigned to him. He has accordingly, not only taken the moſt acute and moſt profound political obſervers by ſurprize, but has out-ſtripped the imagination of the wildeſt ſpeculators on thoſe ſtrange and almoſt prodigious times.

However extraordinary this event may be in itſelf, the manner of wording its excuſe, in the notification of it by the Court of Vienna to the foreign miniſters at that court, is perhaps, ſtill more wonderful. "His Royal and Imperial Majeſty (ſays the note) has commanded the underſigned to notify to————, that his Majeſty, as ſovereign of the Auſtrian monarchy, *after the example of France*, and for the reaſons herein after ſtated, has been pleaſed to aſſume the dignity of hereditary Emperor of Auſtria, and to cauſe himſelf to be proclaimed as ſuch." In what tone, more humiliating to the houſe of Auſtria, could this act have been announced, if the *Emperor Napoleon* himſelf had ſtood by to dictate the phraſe?

But this miſerable farce, this *harlequinade*, it is too much to be feared, has a character alſo of unhappy import, and is the omen of new ſcenes of bloodſhed in Europe. It is true, the note holds this language——"The Emperor hopes, that this communication will be received in a manner perfectly agreeable to the connection which exiſts between the two powers, and that the object of the ſame will be conſidered as adapted to public circumſtances." And a note delivered by the Auſtrian Miniſter to the Diet at Ratiſbon, ſays, his Majeſty diſclaims all intention, by the aſſumption of the Imperial hereditary dignity, "*to infringe the rights of the Empire, or of his Co-eſtates.*" But what is the force of ſuch a declaration, in the very body of a note announcing an act, that at leaſt is calculated to excite the moſt exquiſite jealouſy in that empire, and in all ſuch of the co-eſtates as have not allied themſelves to the crimes and fortunes of France? It is more reaſonable to give credit to the ſtatement of the *Moniteur*, which expreſſes "the moſt perfect confidence in the pacific diſpoſitions (*towards France*) of Pruſſia, Auſtria, and Denmark;"—for though it is the policy of that paper, in part to accompliſh its maſter's projects by the very ſucceſsful artifice of roundly aſſerting that the thing in contemplation is actually accompliſhed, yet the preſent aſſertion comes with ſtrong evidence of its truth. Auſtria, Pruſſia, and France, pacific to each other, and dividing the territories of the helpleſs co-eſtates of the two former, among themſelves, is a picture that we are afraid has too little of political dream in it. Happy ſhould we be, if time ſhould prove us to have been too quick in fear, and miſtaken in prophecy.

GERMANY AND SWEDEN.

In the Diet at Ratiſbon, the Auſtrian miniſter's note was followed by one from the Swediſh miniſter, which does honour to the firm and independent temper of his court. After ſaying that, "his Majeſty, the King of Sweden, participates with the moſt ſincere ſatisfaction in every thing that can

can tend to promote the intereſt or *gratification* (that word really looks a little like a ſneer) of his Imperial Majeſty," it goes on to declare that, "in quality of guarantee of the conſtitution of the empire, and alſo as a ſtate of the empire, his Majeſty cannot but conſider the object of this notice as inſeparably connected with the very being of the German empire; and that it is not to be laid before the Diet merely as a notification, but as a ſubject of deliberation, in the diſcuſſion of which all the members of the Diet may expreſs their opinion, as authorized by the conſtitution."

This ſpirited declaration, no doubt, will be fruitleſs in the Diet; but ſuch ſteady, juſt, and honourable conduct, is never without fruit to poſterity. And we can but view the King of Sweden as worthy, by this conduct, of the great name which has been tranſmitted to him by his illuſtrious anceſtors.

Mean while, this and other notes of a ſimilar tone, have ſtirred up the ſpleen of the *Moniteur* againſt the King of Sweden. One of its late numbers contains an article the moſt ſtudiouſly inſulting to his Majeſty, in which he is called—"an inconſiderate young man, dictating violent notes as he rides poſt, ignorant of the ſtate of Europe, of his own dominions, and of every thing he ought to know." Is there a man that reſpects the neceſſary decencies of life, who requires a word of comment on this?

But beſide the King of Sweden's generous oppoſition to an oppreſſive government, the *Moniteur* has another cauſe of quarrel with him: he has offered a refuge and protection, in his dominions, to the unfortunate Louis XVIII. On the borders of the Baltic, in the province of Smaland, is the town of Calmar, with a caſtle; and in this place, the King of Sweden has invited Louis and his family to take up their reſidence. It is ſaid, they are now on their road to this aſylum. Monſieur (*the Count D'Artois*) has taken his departure from England to the ſame place; but report varies much, as to the particular object of this viſit to his brother.

FRANCE.

The enemy's flotillas have been even more than uſually active of late; all the veſſels that were in Fluſhing, Oſtend, and Dunkirk, have got out of thoſe ports, and gained Calais; which is now ſaid to contain more than three hundred gun boats and cutters. All theſe, it is ſuppoſed, will attempt to proceed to Boulogne, as Calais is more open, and liable to be bombarded. Meantime, the number of our blockading ſhips, and of ſhips of war on our own coaſt, are daily increaſing.

Bonaparte was at Boulogne on his birth-day. Seated on a throne which belonged to one of the Kings of France, of the firſt race, ſurrounded by his guards, and high officers of ſtate, in the open air, his army in ſight, with almoſt unexampled pomp, he diſtributed the inſignia of the Eagle to the Legion of Honour. After viſiting various other places, he proceeded to Aix-la-Chapelle, where ſeveral princes of Germany, are ſaid to have paid their reſpects to him in perſon. Count Cobentzel was here received and acknowledged, as ambaſſador from the *Emperor of the Romans and of Auſtria, to the Emperor of the French.*

The French papers report, that he will viſit Mentz; after which, he will return to Paris, without again viſiting the coaſt, which was his firſt plan.

The Ruſſian ambaſſador is ſaid to have quitted Paris; and the Swediſh ambaſſador to have received orders to leave that city in ſix days. This latter news is highly probable. What we have ſaid reſpecting the King of Sweden will ſhew the diſpoſition of that monarch; and the military preparations of Ruſſia evince the temper of Alexander. The Ruſſian troops in the Ionian Iſlands, are ſaid already to amount to 15,000 men; in the neighbourhood of Cherſon, are as many more; and 30,000 men are encamped on the Dnieſter; beſides, a large body in the neighbourhood of Peterſburgh. To theſe ſtatements, it is to be added, that it is ſtrongly reported here, that Lord G. Leviſon-Gower, will ſoon depart as ambaſſador from this Court to Peterſburgh.

The footing which Ruſſia has got in the republic of the Seven Iſlands, is certainly matter of great uneaſineſs, both at Paris and Vienna. That Republic was erected, under the guarantee of France, Auſtria, the Porte, and Ruſſia, and recognized in the treaty of Amiens.

"If it appears, ſays the *Moniteur*, that this republic is incapable of governing itſelf, Ruſſia goes out of her poſition, in attempting to govern them, as nature has deſigned them for *Auſtria* or the Porte; unleſs the project of Catherine, which was abandoned, in conſequence of the French

revolution, ſhould ſpring up from its aſhes, and the Porte is deſtined to repaſs into Aſia."

Letters from Gantheaume, commander at Breſt; La Touche Treville, at Toulon; Thevenard, at L'Orient; and Villeneuve, at Rochefort; have been received, by the French miniſter of the marine (each beginning—"My Lord") filled with the moſt childiſh gaſconades reſpecting their movements; which, however, by the ſum of their own ſtatements, amount to no more than peeping out of their reſpective ports, and running in again at the firſt ſight of an Engliſh ſhip.

The *Moniteur* of the 3d inſtant, contains a ſtatement, by which it appears, that the extraordinary expences of France for the preſent and the next year will require no extraordinary ſupplies, nor any new taxes. The expences of the current year are ſtated at thirty-five millions ſterling; and thoſe of the enſuing year computed at the ſame. But the receipts of the current year exceed the expenditure, and the ſame is predicted of the enſuing year. This paper aſcribes great merit to its government, for having made ſuch proviſions as will not render it neceſſary to have recourſe to extraordinary levies, or extraordinary meaſures of finance, in the caſe of a continental war.

The ſtory of *Coulon*, at Warſaw, is ſaid to be an entire fabrication of that man, to relieve his own diſtreſs.

ITALY.

French troops are pouring into the Neapolitan ſtates. Requiſitions for proviſions and cloathing have been made, by the French. The King remonſtrated againſt this violation of his ſovereignty, and the neutrality. The anſwer he received was, a demand for a large ſum in money. His Majeſty has publiſhed a proclamation, ſtating, "that he is compelled to impoſe on his people an extraordinary forced loan, of one million of Italian ducats, for the maintenance of the French troops, who had entered his kingdom as friends."

BRITISH EMPIRE.

A new war rages in India. Holkar, who remained neutral, while his old enemy Scindia was ſubdued, it is ſaid, has betrayed a diſpoſition hoſtile to the late pacification, and the intereſts of the Engliſh. General Welleſley left Bombay, on the 17th of May, to proceed to Poonah, to lead the army againſt Holkar; and Colonel Murray, who commands in the Guzzerat, had made ſome rapid movements, by which he had compelled Holkar's new raiſed forces to retreat in o the interior.

The news of the glorious action of the China fleet with Linois, was received at Bombay with great joy. All the Bombay ſhips had arrived ſafe. A meeting was held, and a large ſubſcription made, for preſents to Captains Dance, Timmins, and the other officers, &c. expreſſive of the inhabitants' high opinion of their brilliant ſervices.

A Daniſh ſhip arrived at Calcutta, ſays, that ſhe left the Cape on the 1ſt of February, when no ſhips of war were there. Two thouſand men had been detached from the Cape to the Mauritius; General Decaen's government there being unpopular, and the diſcontents threatning a revolution.

At home, nothing important diſtinguiſhes the month. Parliament has been further prorogued to the 27th of November, when it is expected to meet.

State of the Poll for the Middleſex Election in 1804, *as it now ſtands on the Sheriffs' Books*:

The following appeared in one of the moſt reſpectable of our morning papers: it is curious in itſelf, as ſtating the relative numbers of the hundreds, &c. and plainly ſhews that the popular candidate had an actual majority on the ſheriff's book.

	Burdett	Main.
Edmonton Hundred	211	238
Gore ditto	81	83
Finſbury Diviſion	247	282
Holborn ditto	408	405
Tower ditto	807	750
Weſtminſter ditto	520	448
Kenſington ditto	244	191
Iſleworth Hundred	33	85
Spelthorne ditto	81	200
Elthorne ditto	197	150
Total	2833	2832

Majority for Sir Francis Burdett, 1.

MARRIAGES

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON.

With Biographical Memoirs of diſtinguiſhed Characters recently deceaſed.

A GRAND magazine is now erecting, on a new conſtruction, in Hyde-Park, on the right bank of the Serpentine River, within a few yards of the wall of Kenſington-Garden. It will conſiſt of two ſolid arched vaults, the walls of which are four feet thick. The mortar employed for this purpoſe is a new kind of cement, called ſtopping mortar. Each arch is 17 feet in the clear, and 14 feet high: the ſquare of the two arches will be 52 feet by 44. The building will be ſurrounded by a yard 14 feet wide, with a ſtrong exterior wall. There are to be two offices, a cooperage, and a guard-room, divided by a ſkreen of ſtone columns, with a ſtone front, 30 feet in height. The floor of the magazine will be oak plank, dove tailed, without nails. One hundred and fifty men are employed on this work. The architects are Meſſrs. Adams and Robertſon, who conſtructed the Weſt India Docks and warehouſes.

Part of his Majeſty's Spaniſh flock, under the direction of Sir Joſeph Banks, was lately diſpoſed of by public ſale at Richmond. At an early hour, a great number of gentlemen and breeders aſſembled at the pens of ſheep intended for ſale. The auctioneer opened the buſineſs in a ſhort ſpeech, ſtating that his Majeſty had been graciouſly pleaſed to permit the rams and ewes to be diſpoſed of in this manner, after the examples of the auctions at Woburn and Holkham, on the preſumption of its being the moſt probable method of placing the beſt individuals of the improved breeds in the hands of perſons moſt likely to preſerve and ſtill farther to improve them. The firſt 24 lots conſiſted each of a ſingle ſhearling ram.—The firſt lot was knocked down to Captain Alac Arthur, at 150l.; and the laſt lot, to Mr. Freeman, of Fawley, near Henley, at 42 guineas. The intermediate lots fetched from ſix to twenty-ſeven guineas. The next twenty-one lots conſiſted of 21 rams and ewes, which fetched conſiderable prices. The ſale ended about a quarter paſt four o'clock, when Sir Joſeph Banks ſtated, that the prices at which the ſheep had been ſold exceeded his Majeſty's and his own expectations and wiſhes on the ſubject. He added, that from the eagerneſs exhibited that day in bidding, he had no doubt but his Majeſty's intention of placing the ſheep in thoſe gentlemen's hands, who would appreciate their value, and attend to the increaſing the breed, would be fully anſwered. The purchaſers were alſo informed, that the ſheep might remain three days, or longer, in his Majeſty's paſture, if it ſuited their convenience: but ſuch was the eagerneſs of the buyers to bear off their lots, that ſeveral carts appeared immediately in the field for that purpoſe; and one gentleman took away the ſheep which he had purchaſed in his chaiſe. This ſhew and ſale of ſheep is intended to be annual, and next year a larger number of ewes will be offered for ſale. his Majeſty's flock having now arrived at the number intended to be kept.

Married.] At St. James's Church, William Hemming, eſq. of Sloane-ſtreet, to Miſs Pierce, of St. James's-place.

William Morgan, eſq. of Lombard-ſtreet, to Miſs Barber, daughter of Mr. Stephen Barber, of Hoxton-ſquare.

At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, Frederic Nicolai, eſq. of the Treaſury, to Miſs Grenville, of Stafford-row.

By ſpecial licence, at the houſe of Earl Ferrers, in Park-lane, Hylton Jolliffe, eſq. repreſentative in parliament for the borough of Petersfield, to Lady Elizabeth Roſe Shirley, daughter of Earl Ferrers.

At St. Dunſtan's Church, Mr. W. R. King, of the Temple, to Miſs A. Lawſon, youngeſt daughter of James Lawſon, eſq. of London-houſe, Hackney.

At Mary-le-bone Church, J. Drummond, eſq. of Lenock, in the county of Perth, to Miſs Copſon, of Sutton-houſe, Leiceſterſhire.

The Rev. Philip Egerton, A. M. chaplain to Earl Camden, and rector of the Upper Mediety, of Malpas, in the county of Cheſter, to Miſs Du Pre, youngeſt daughter of the late Joſias Du Pre, eſq. of Wilton-Park, in the county of Bucks.

Joſeph Roberts, eſq. of Glouceſter-ſtreet, Queen-ſquare, to Miſs Jemima Jones, of the ſame place, only daughter of the Rev. Mr. Jones, late vicar of Weekley, Northamptonſhire.

At Brandenburgh-houſe, the Right Hon. Edward Broome, to Miſs Downman, eldeſt daughter of the Hon. Colonel Francis Downman.

Mr. Charles Knight, of Lower Shadwell, merchant, to Miſs Helena Davenport, ſecond daughter of Jonathan Davenport, eſq. of Falcon-ſquare.

At Edmonton, Richard Bates, eſq. to Mrs. Anne Flower, relict of Edward Flower, eſq. of Cheſhunt, Herts.

At St. James's Church, William Hamilton, eſq. eldeſt ſon of the Rev. Dr. Hamilton, to Miſs Udney, only daughter of the late John Udney, eſq.

At Mary-le-bone Church, J. Singleton, Eſq. to the Hon. Miſs Upton, daughter to the Dowager Lady Templetown.

At St. Andrew's, Holborn, the Rev. Mr. Liptrot, of Offham, Kent, to Mrs. Chapman, of Malling.

John Evans, eſq. of Old Bond-ſtreet, to Miſs Trimmer, of Farnham, Surrey.

At

At Mary-le-bone Church, T. Meynell, eſq. of the Friarage, near Yarum, Yorkſhire, to Miſs Wright, of Kelvedon-hall, Eſſex.

Capt. Hugh Barnet M'Ghie, of the 4th Weſt India regiment, to Miſs Ann White, daughter of Mrs. Dalrymple, matron of Chelſea Hoſpital.

At St. Martin's in the Fields, Mr. Romer, of Lambeth, aged 60, to Miſs Wilſon, of Caſtle-ſtreet, Leiceſter-ſquare, aged 18.

Died.] At her ſon's houſe, in Soho-ſquare, aged 84, *Mrs Sarah Banks*, relict of the late William Banks, eſq of Revesby Abbey, in the county of Lincoln, and mother of Sir Joſeph Banks, bart. She was daughter of William Bate, eſq. by a daughter and co-heireſs of Thomas Chambers, eſq.

In Bryanſtone-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare, in the 44th year of her age, *Mrs Margaret Arnold*, widow of Brigadier-General Arnold, and daughter of the Hon. Edward Shippen, chief juſtice of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, North America.

Mrs. Shaw, of Suffolk ſtreet, Middleſex Hoſpital. Walking through Mortimer-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare, ſhe was ſuddenly attacked with a violent fit of coughing, to which ſhe had been ſubject for three years, which cauſed the burſting of one of the principal blood veſſels in the throat, a great effuſion of blood immediately followed and produced inſtant ſuffocation. She was a moſt amiable and beautiful woman, graceful in her perſon, elegant in her manners, and about 24 years of age.

At her houſe, in Chelſea, *Mrs. Aufrere*, mother-in law of Lord Yarborough. By her death his lordſhip comes into poſſeſſion of 50,000l. in ready money, and one of the fineſt collections of paintings in this country. The late Sir Joſhua Reynolds frequently ſaid, that it contained a greater variety of pieces by the firſt maſters of the Italian, Dutch, French, and Flemiſh ſchools, than any other private private collection in England, and eſtimated its value at 200,000l.

At the Royal-hotel, Pall Mall, *Sir Charles Style*, *bart.* of Wateringbury, Kent.

Mr. Ibbetſon, late ſecretary to the Admiralty. Being at the ſignal-poſt, South-end, an altercation took place between him and Lieut. Norman, who commands at the poſt; when Mr. Ibbetſon, being in a violent agitation, fell down in a fit of apoplexy. Medical aſſiſtance was immediately procured, he was conveyed to the library where he lodged, and after languiſhing two days he expired.

At his ſeat at Stanſtead, in Suſſex, *Richard Barwell, eſq. M. P.* for Winchelſea; a man of moſt liberal endowment of mind and gentlemanly demeanor. Mr. Barwell by a regular gradation of ſervice in the civil eſtabliſhment of the Eaſt India Company, about 25 years ſince, brought to England one of the largeſt fortunes ever accumulated; ſoon after which, he purchaſed the beautiful demeſne of Stanſtead from the executors of the deceaſed Earl of Halifax.

In Albemarle-ſtreet, *Mrs. Spencer*, widow of the late James Spencer, eſq. of Rathangan, Ireland.

At her houſe on Richmond Green, in the 88th year of her age, *Mrs. Mann*, widow of Galfridus Mann, eſq.

Mrs. Blundell, wife of Mr. James Blundell, of Laytonſtone.

Mr. Kirby, keeper of Newgate. He was ſuddenly taken ill with an inflammation in his bowels, and though the firſt medical aſſiſtance was immeditely obtained, this much reſpected man died the ſame day. Mr. Kirby was nearly 80 years old, and had held his ſituation upwards of thirteen. No man ever acquitted himſelf in ſuch an office with greater credit. He left no part of his duty unfulfilled; and his kindneſs to the unfortunate perſons under his care greatly alleviated their unhappy ſituation. In a word, he proved by his whole conduct, that "the ſteeled gaoler may be the friend of man."

At his official reſidence in Kenſington Gardens, *William Forſyth, eſq. F. A. S.* many years chief ſuperintendant of that extenſive and delightful domain. Of his profeſſional ſkill, the immenſe number of fruit and foreſt trees which, under his immediate inſpection, have been renovated, will long remain durable memorials. His merit as an author, his valuable Treatiſe on the Culture and Management of Fruit Trees ſufficiently demonſtrates. The benevolence of his heart, and his modeſt, unaffected worth in private life will be beſt appreciated by thoſe who were ranked in the numerous liſt of his intimate friends.

In Great Quebec-ſtreet, aged 80, *Lady Elizabeth Gallini*, wife of the Chevalier John Gallini, and ſiſter to the late Earl of Abingdon.

In Park-ſtreet, after a long illneſs, aged 75, *Elizabeth Dowager Lady Harrowby*, daughter of Biſhop Farrick, and ſiſter to the lady of Dr. Hamilton. She was married to Lord Harrowby in 1762, and had by him ſix ſons and two daughters.

At Whetſtone, aged 63, *Mr. James Mathews*, a reſpectable bookſeller in the Strand.

At the houſe of Mr Fox, in Arlington-ſtreet, the *Right Rev. Dr. Dixon, Biſhop of Downe*. He was a contemporary at Eaton with Mr. Fox, Lord Robert Spencer, Mr. Hare, &c.; and owed his promotion to the prelacy to the former, being the only biſhop made while he was in office. His lordſhip was an elegant ſcholar, and of a temper and manner which conciliated the eſteem of all who knew him. He has left a lady and ſix children. Two of his ſons are officers in the army. His lordſhip had been 19 years Biſhop of Downe and Connor.

At Ham-houſe, Surry, the *Right Hon. Anna Maria, Counteſs of Dyſart*. Her ladyſhip was the eldeſt daughter of David Lewis, eſq. of Malvern, Warwickſhire; and married Febru-

ary 6, 1773, Wilbraham, the preſent earl, by whom ſhe has no iſſue. Lionel, the late earl, and Sir Herbert Croft, bart. married two other ſiſters.

Joſeph Capper, eſq. many years an inmate at the Horns, Kennington. He was born in Cheſhire, of humble parents; his family being numerous, he came to London at an early age to ſhift for himſelf, as he uſed to ſay, and was bound apprentice to a grocer. Mr. Capper ſoon manifeſted great quickneſs and induſtry, and proved a moſt valuable ſervant to his maſter. It was one of the chief boaſts of his life, that he had gained the confidence of his employer, and never betrayed it. Being of an enterpriſing ſpirit, Mr. Capper commenced buſineſs as ſoon as he was out of his apprenticeſhip, in the neighbourhood of Roſemary-lane. His old maſter was his only friend, and recommended him ſo ſtrongly to the dealers in his line, that credit to a very large amount was given him. In proportion as he became ſucceſsful, he embarked in various ſpeculations, but in none was ſo fortunate as in the funds. He at length amaſſed a ſum ſufficient to enable him to decline buſineſs. Having reſolved to retire from the buſtle of active life, he, for ſeveral days, walked about the vicinity of London, ſearching for lodgings, without being able to pleaſe himſelf. Being one day much fatigued, he called at the Horns, at Kennington, took a chop, ſpent the day, and aſked for a bed in his uſual blunt manner; when he was anſwered in the ſame churliſh ſtyle by the landlord, that he could not have one. Mr. Capper was reſolved to ſtop, if he could, all his life, to plague the *grovoling fellow*, and refuſed to retire. After ſome altercation, however, he was accommodated with a bed, and never ſlept out of it for twenty-five years. During that time he made no agreement for lodging or eating, but wiſhed to be conſidered a cuſtomer only for the day. For many years he talked about quitting this reſidence the next day. His manner of living was ſo methodical, that he would not drink his tea out of any other than a favourite cup. He was equally particular with reſpect to his knives and forks, plates, &c. In winter and ſummer he roſe at the ſame hour; and when the mornings were dark, he was ſo accuſtomed to the houſe, that he walked about the apartments without the aſſiſtance of any light. His bill for a fortnight amounted regularly to 4l. 18s. He called himſelf the Champion of Government, and his greateſt glory was certainly his country and king. He joined in all ſubſcriptions which tended to the aid of government. He was exceedingly choleric, and nothing raiſed his anger ſo ſoon as declaiming againſt the Britiſh Conſtitution. In the parlour he kept his favourite chair, and there he would often amuſe himſelf with ſatiriſing the cuſtomers, or the landlord, if he could make his jokes tell better. It was his maxim never to join in general converſation, but to interrupt it whenever he could ſay any thing ill-natured. Mr. Capper's conduct to his relations was exceedingly capricious; he never would ſee any of them. As they were chiefly in indigent circumſtances, he had frequent applications from them to borrow money. "Are they induſtrious?" he would enquire; when being anſwered in the affirmative, he would add, "tell them I have been deceived already, and never will advance a ſixpence by way of loan; but I will give them the ſum they want; and if ever I hear they make known the circumſtance, I will cut them off with a ſhilling." Soon after Mr. Townſend became landlord of the Horns, he had an opportunity of making a few good ready-money purchaſes, and applied to the old man for a temporary loan. "I wiſh (ſaid he) to ſerve you, Townſend; you ſeem an induſtrious fellow; but how is it to be done, Mr. Townſend? I have ſworn never to lend, I muſt therefore give it thee;" which he accordingly did the following day. Mr. Townſend proved grateful for this mark of liberality, and never ceaſed to adminiſter to him every comfort the houſe would afford; and what was, perhaps, more gratifying to the old man, he indulged him in his eccentricities. Mr. Capper was elected ſteward of the parlour fire, and if any perſons were daring enough to put a poker in it without his permiſſion, they ſtood a fair chance of feeling the weight of his cane. In ſummer time, a favourite diverſion of his was killing flies in the parlour with his cane: but as he was ſenſible of the ill opinion this would produce among the bye-ſtanders, he would with great ingenuity introduce a ſtory about the raſcality of all Frenchmen, "whom," ſays he, "I hate and deteſt, and would knock down juſt the ſame as theſe flies." This was the ſignal for attack, and preſently the killed and wounded were ſcattered about in all quarters of the room. This eccentric character lived to the age of 77, in excellent health; and it was not until two days before his death, that a viſible alteration was perceived in him. Having riſen at an earlier hour than uſual, he was obſerved to walk about the houſe, exceedingly agitated and convulſed. Mr. Townſend preſſed him to ſuffer medical aſſiſtance to be ſent for, to which Mr. Capper then, and at all times, had a great averſion. He aſked for a pen and ink, evinced great anxiety to write, but could not. Mr. Townſend, apprehending his diſſolution nigh, endeavoured, but in vain, to get permiſſion to ſend for his relations, and tried to obtain their addreſs for that purpoſe. He refuſed, ſaying that he ſhould be better. On the ſecond day, ſeeing no hopes of recovery, Mr. Townſend called in four reſpectable gentlemen of the neighbourhood, and had ſeals put upon all Mr. Capper's property. One of the four gentlemen recollected the addreſs of Mr. Capper's two nephews, of the name of Dutton, who were immediately ſent for. They reſided in the neighbourhood of Roſemary-

Roſemary-lane. The day after his diſſolution, his deſks, trunks, and boxes, were opened, when 100l. in bank-notes, a few guineas, and a great many government-ſecurities, were found, together with a will, which was curiouſly worded, and made on the back of a ſheet of bankers' checks. It was dated five years back, and the bulk of his property, which was then upwards of 30,000l. he left equally among his poor relations. The two nephews were nominated executors, and were bequeathed between them 8,000l. in the 3 per cents.

Near Lambeth, *Mr. Harry Paulet*, commonly called Governor of Lambeth Marſh, a well-known character. His remains were attended to the grave by a great number of perſons whom his bounty had occaſionally relieved. Mr. P. was in the year 1758, maſter of an Engliſh veſſel in North America, and traded up the river St. Lawrence; but being taken by the enemy, he remained a priſoner under Montcalm at Quebec, who refuſed to exchange the captain, on account of his knowledge of the coaſt, the ſtrength of Quebec and Louiſbourg, with the different ſoundings, &c. &c. They therefore ſent him to France, to be kept a priſoner there during the war; and for this purpoſe he was embarked on board a veſſel ready to ſail with diſpatches to the French Government. Being the only Engliſhman on board, Harry was admitted to the cabin, where he took notice, that the packet hung in an expoſed ſituation in a canvas bag for the purpoſe of being thrown overboard on any imminent danger of being taken. This he marked as the object of a daring enterprize; and ſhortly after, in conſequence of the veſſel being obliged to put into Vigo, for proviſions and intelligence, he carried his deſign into execution. There were two Engliſh men of war lying at anchor in the river, and Mr. P. thought this a proper opportunity to make his meditated attempt; he therefore one night, when all but the watch were aſleep, took the packet out of the bag, and, having fixed it in his mouth, ſilently let himſelf down to the water, and, to prevent diſcovery, floated on his back to the bows of one of the Engliſh ſhips, where he ſecured himſelf by the cables, and calling for aſſiſtance was immediately taken on-board with the packet. The captain, highly pleaſed with his bold attempt, treated him with great kindneſs, and in token of his reſpect gave Mr. Paulet a ſuit of ſcarlet cloaths trimmed with velvet and gold, which he retained to the day of his death. The diſpatches being tranſcribed, proved to be of the utmoſt conſequence to our affairs in North America; and Harry was ſent with a copy of them poſt overland to Liſbon, from whence he was brought to Falmouth in a ſloop of war, and immediately ſet out for London. Upon his arrival in town, he was examined by proper perſons in the adminiſtration, and rewarded agreeably to the nature of his ſervice; but, what is ſtill more remarkable, an expedition was ſoon after formed upon a review of theſe diſpatches, and the Britiſh ſucceſs in North America, under Wolfe and Saunders, are in ſome meaſure to be attributed to the patriotiſm of Harry Paulet. For his ſervice government rewarded him with the pay of a lieutenant for life, which with other advantages (for Mr. Paulet had ever been prudent), he was enabled to purchaſe a veſſel. Here fame takes ſome liberty with his character, and aſſerts that he uſed to run to the French coaſt and now and then take in a cargo of brandy; certain it is that Harry was one morning returning from one of his cruiſes, when the French fleet had ſtolen out of Breſt under Conflans, while Admiral Hawke lay concealed behind the rock of Uſhant, to watch the motions of the enemy. Mr. Paulet preferring the love of his country to his cargo, ſoon ran up to the Britiſh Admiral, and, demanding to ſpeak with him, was ordered to make his veſſel faſt and come on board; upon his telling Hawke what he knew of the enemy, the Admiral told him if he was right, he would make his fortune, but proteſted that if he deceived him, he would hang him upon the yard-arm. The fleet was inſtantly under weigh, and, by Paulet's directions to the maſter (for he was an excellent pilot), the Britiſh fleet was preſently brought between the enemy and their own coaſt. The Admiral then ordered Paulet into his own veſſel, and told him to make the beſt of his way; but Harry requeſted of the Admiral, as he had diſcovered the enemies of his country, that he might be allowed to aſſiſt in beating them. This requeſt was aſſented to by the commander; and Paulet had his ſtation aſſigned him, at which no man could behave better; and when the battle was over, this true born Engliſhman was ſent home covered with commendations, and ſoon after rewarded in ſuch a manner as enabled him to live happily the remainder of his life. Mr. Paulet poſſeſſed a freehold eſtate in Cornhill; and, reſpecting the good he did with his income, there is not a poor being in the neighbourhood of Pedlar's-acre who will not teſtify with gratitude ſome act of benevolence performed for the alleviation of his poverty by this humane, heroic Engliſhman. Parſons, the comedian, ſpeaking of the deceaſed, frequently declared with great gravity, "that he would rather expend a crown to hear Harry Paulet relate one of Hawke's battles, than ſit *gratis* by the moſt celebrated orator of the day. There was," ſaid Parſons, "a manner in his heart-felt narrations that was certain to bring his auditors into the very ſcene of action; and when deſcribing the moments of victory, I have ſeen a dozen labouring men, at the Crown Public-houſe, riſe together, and moved by an inſtantaneous impulſe, give three cheers, while Harry took breath to recite more of his exploits."

[*Further particulars of Henry Macfarlane, eſq. whoſe death was noticed in our laſt number.* Mr. Macfarlane was educated in the Univerſity of Edinburgh, and came to London at a very

very early period of life. The firſt volume of his Hiſtory of George III. was publiſhed in 1770, and the fourth in 1796. Though this work cannot be denied to poſſeſs the merit of utility, yet it cannot be ſaid to entitle its author to the character of a firſt-rate hiſtorian. In 1795 he publiſhed, by way of ſpecimen, the firſt book of his *Temora*. Mr. Macfarlane poſſeſſed a very retentive memory, which enabled him to give to the world, with fidelity, ſome of the fineſt ſpeeches in Parliament during Lord North's adminiſtration, and the American war; in which laborious duty, he was ſucceeded by his friend, the late Mr. William Woodfall. Until within theſe few years, he kept an excellent ſeminary at Walthamſtow, at which ſome of the ableſt men now in the various profeſſions of the law, the church, the navy, and the mercantile world, received their education. For the laſt two years he was engaged in tranſlating into Latin the Poems of Oſſian; and his performance is now printing by Mr. Bulmer. To his friend Mr. Macpherſon, the editor of thoſe celebrated Poems, he rendered conſiderable aſſiſtance in that undertaking. His laſt work, of which he received the firſt proof-ſheet only a few hours before he died, is entitled "An Eſſay proving the Authenticity of Oſſian and his Poems," which, it is hoped, will not be loſt to the public, as, it is underſtood, the manuſcript is finiſhed.]

[*Farther particulars of Mr. Way, whoſe death was mentioned at page* 167.—Mr. Way was born of very humble parents, at the town of Bridport, in Dorſetſhire; and his education, which was at a little day-ſchool at that place, was more ſuited to the condition of his parents than the part he was deſtined to ſuſtain in future life. His firſt introduction to ſociety in London, was in the character of a domeſtic to Mr. Murray, afterwards Earl of Mansfield. It will be recollected, that when this illuſtrious character was elevated to the ſituation of chief-juſtice of the Court of King's-bench, Mr. Way held the humble poſt of cryer of the court. In the year 1764, he married Miſs Poole, a very amiable and accompliſhed woman, the daughter of an attorney, at Kenſington. Before his promotion, under the auſpices of his illuſtrious patron, Lord Mansfield, to the ſituation of chief clerk of the Court of King's-bench, he had projected a commercial engagement in the coal-trade: his talents, however, were but little ſuited to the buſy ſcenes of life, and were more beneficially directed to the department his patron provided for him. His only project of ambition in public life, was to become the repreſentative in Parliament of the borough of which he was a native. On this ſubject, he conſulted a gentleman from whom we are favoured with theſe particulars; and we are told, he abandoned the experiment from a conviction that the pecuniary ſacrifice would overbalance the gratification. He had been a valetudinarian during the greateſt part of his life; and finding the climate of this country too ſevere for him, he took up his reſidence for two winters at Nice. His death was occaſioned by the united attacks of the gout-fever, and water in his cheſt. The property he has left, is little ſhort of 200,000*l.* A ſingular circumſtance in the diſpoſition of this property was a legacy of 50,000*l.* to a gentleman of the ſame name, but who is no relation, and reſides at Denham, near Uxbridge. With the view to ſome apology for this appropriation of ſo large a ſum, he had long endeavoured to diſcover ſome evidence of conſanguinity, but his enquiries were wholly unſucceſsful. To his widow, after a union of forty years, he has left only 1,500*l.* per annum. Mr. Way's religious habits were powerfully influenced by Methodiſm. In the winter ſeaſon, when he reſided at his houſe in Lincoln's-inn-fields, he was punctual in his attendance at the chapel of the Lock-hoſpital, to which inſtitution he has bequeathed a legacy of 10,000*l.* In what manner he has diſpoſed of the remainder of his property we are not informed.]

[*Character of the late Sir George Shuckburgh Evelyn, bart. M. P. whoſe death was noticed at page* 167.—If he had ſome defects, he was not without many excellencies; and, in the conſideration of character, it is always right to place the one againſt the other; for a man's real worth may be termed all that remains over, after deducting the ſum of his vices from that of his virtues. Perhaps, after making this deduction, enough will remain to Sir George Shuckburgh Evelyn to attach us to his character, and to make us lament his loſs. The good which he did with his fortune, was not certainly proportioned to its extent: his charities were few, but thoſe few were not ſullied by any oſtentation. Pecuniary diſtreſs he had never felt himſelf, and he hardly knew how to compaſſionate that diſtreſs in others. Poverty, indeed, in his mind, often partook of the nature of crime, as he thought, though very unjuſtly, that it could never be aſſociated with ſtrength of principle, or probity of conduct. Had his obſervation been as univerſally juſt, and as generally concluſive, as he ſeemed to imagine, he did not conſider what a reflection it conveyed upon himſelf; for, in this caſe, his own probity, on which he valued himſelf ſo highly, was not owing to his principles, but to his circumſtances; not to his moral capacity to reſiſt the temptation to private and political diſhoneſty, but to the extrinſic advantages of his fortune, which rendered him inſenſible to the lure. Of bodily ſuffering, he had for the laſt ſix years of his life experienced a conſiderable ſhare; and I believe that he could, with unfeigned concern, paſſively ſympathize with thoſe ſufferings in his fellow-creatures. I have often obſerved, that when any tale of peculiar diſtreſs has been related in his hearing, a tear would ſtand in his eyes, a ſure indication of humane feeling and delicate ſenſibility. But if, notwithſtanding

withſtanding this, ſome ſcheme had been propoſed for relieving the ſuffering object, and ſome demand had been made on his practical generoſity, it is more than probable that, inſtead of obeying the inſtinctive impulſes of humanity, he would have thrown ſome impediment in the way of the project by cold and ſelfiſh calculations. His mathematical ſtudies had certainly had the effect of repreſſing the ſpirit of his beneficence, and chilling the more generous feelings of his nature. He who ſcruples to relieve others till he has demonſtrative proof of the reality of the diſtreſs, or of the merit of the diſtreſſed, or of the efficacy of the relief which is propoſed, will find few opportunities, in the fluctuations and imperfections of human life, of exerciſing his beneficence. Sir George's habit of thinking and acting in the common routine of life, were adjuſted to a rule, which admitted of little variation, and to which he expected every one elſe to conform. His feelings of benevolence were, I believe, not deficient in warmth; but they uſually evaporated as they aroſe, for want of being ſtrengthened by habits of practical beneficence. The irritability of his temper, originating in the too ſenſitive ſtructure of his phyſical temperament, and ſtrengthened, as it unfortunately was, by continued indulgence, inſtead of being repreſſed and moderated, as it might have been, by a vigilant ſelf-government, while it contributed more than any thing elſe, to multiply his vexations and to aggravate every pain which he felt, often rendered him an object rather of contempt, than of reſpect; of averſion, than of love to his family and dependants. And yet with all this, he had many ſocial qualities. He was a cheerful and inſtructive companion: his flow of ſpirits ſeemed incapable of exhauſtion. At his table, he was uſually affable and courteous; and though there was nothing like a laviſh profuſion, there was nothing like a niggard parſimony in the exerciſe of his hoſpitality. He prided himſelf on his knowledge of mankind, and on his power of penetrating into the motives and characters of men. But he was too prone to trace actions to an impure ſource; and a ſuſpicious temper, in which there was at bottom ſome infuſion of malignity, made him imagine that every body, with whom he had any dealings, was watching an opportunity to cheat him; and that the whole world hardly contained another honeſt man beſides himſelf. Such a diſpoſition was not favourable to inward ſatisfaction; indeed it ſubjected him to the corroſion of continual diſcontent. The large acceſſion to his fortune, which was the effect of his laſt marriage, rather narrowed than enlarged his heart: he ſeems rather to have rejoiced in it as the ſignal of ſuperiority, than as the means of doing more extenſive good. He would, probably, have been an happier man, if he had not poſſeſſed more than enough for the common neceſſaries, and a few of the rational comforts and pleaſures of life. There was the utmoſt methodical preciſion in every thing which he did; and the whole economy of his affairs, as far as it was under his own immediate ſuperintendance, was like a well-contrived and well compacted piece of joinery, conſtructed by an artiſt, who can take the whole to pieces, and put it together again without confuſion or miſtake. There was not a bill, or letter, or paper, in his poſſeſſion, which had not its appropriate ſtation; and which he knew where to find whenever it was wanted. He applied the method and preciſion of mathematical ſcience to the minuteſt intereſts of his domeſtic eſtabliſhment. Every key which he had was ticketted; every napkin regiſtered. Of all the deeds in his poſſeſſion relative to his numerous and large eſtates, he had an accurate and copious abſtract, which ſaved him the trouble of referring to the originals. He had exact delineations not only of every acre of land, but of every farm-houſe, barn, ſtable, or out-houſe, which he poſſeſſed. It ſeemed to be his object through life to fortify himſelf againſt the knavery and cunning of mankind: but the pains and vexations which he ſuffered from his unremitting vigilance to counteract imaginary frauds, were perhaps greater than perſons, leſs inclined to miſanthropy and ſuſpicion, ever feel from the ſenſe of real impoſitions. In his public character, Sir G. Shuckburgh was certainly more pure and unſullied than in his private. During the ſeveral parliaments in which he repreſented the county of Warwick, not an inſtance can be mentioned of his venal or corrupt tergiverſation. Had he been placed in any ſtation of financial truſt, the country could not have had a more rigid or inflexible economiſt of the public money. While his health remained, he was ſedulous in his attendance in Parliament; and no man could ſhew more diligence, more fidelity, or zeal, in tranſacting the buſineſs of the county which had ſo often choſen him for its repreſentative. If we place the merit of his public conduct againſt the imperfections of his private, we ſhall be able in ſome meaſure to reſtore the virtuous equilibrium of his character. After having examined his moral, it may be right to ſay ſomething of his intellectual endowments. His reading was various and extenſive, and he never read any thing that he did not thoroughly digeſt. His memory was retentive; his taſte diſcriminating; and his imagination, which was far from being wanting in luxuriance, never impaired the ſolidity of his judgment. His ſtyle was clear and determinate, without any artificial colouring, or oſtentatious glare. His philoſophical habits and, what may be called, the cloſe-fiſted logic which he had acquired in the ſtudy of the mathematics, made him more anxious to convey his meaning to the underſtanding, than ſtudious to captivate by any rhetorical decorations. There was always more imagery, more vivacity of thought, more novelty of combination, in the unpremeditated effuſions of his colloquial diſcourſe, than in

in the more deliberate compoſitions of his pen. He was not ill read in the Greek authors, and he was intimately familiar with the Latin. The latter language he wrote with propriety and eaſe. He had read and reflected a great deal on medical ſubjects. The long illneſs which himſelf and his laſt lady, who died ſeveral years before him, had experienced, contributed to give this direction to his thoughts and ſtudies. On his own and on his lady's account he had conſulted moſt of the faculty of any eminence in the kingdom. But as it is probable that no phyſician ever had a more diſagreeable patient, ſo it is certain that no patient was ever leſs diſpoſed to think well of his phyſician, or to give him the ſmalleſt credit either for liberality or ſkill. He required demonſtrative proof of the nature of diſeaſe and the operation of medicines, in caſes in which the impervious obſcurity of the ſubject will not admit of any thing more than a probable conjecture; and becauſe he could not obtain that proof, and every intricate and perplexing queſtion which he aſked, could not be immediately reſolved, he condemned with unmerciful ſeverity both the art and the practitioners Indeed I always found, that the ignorance of medical men was among the favourite topics of his invective. He did not conſider that the art of healing, like every other art, in which the wit and ingenuity of man were concerned, could not ſuddenly reach the acme of perfection; that it was progreſſive; that its progreſs has been very rapid within theſe few laſt years; and that the late diſcoveries and improvements in chemical, in phyſical, and moral ſcience, have enabled us to overcome many diſeaſes which were long eſteemed incurable; and that though there are many which we cannot cure, there are few which we cannot alleviate, as he himſelf experienced; and that only a partial alleviation of ſuffering is what ought to excite our gratitude, rather than inflame our diſcontent. The philoſophical labours of Sir George Shuckburgh are thoſe on which muſt principally reſt the baſis of his intellectual fame. Here no man was more wary of making haſty inferences, or of forming general concluſions from partial and inaccurate obſervations. Truth was his only object; and he endeavoured to diſcover truth and to detect error by the moſt patient and unremitting vigilance. Had he devoted more of his time to theſe purſuits, it is probable that he would have had few ſuperiors in philoſophical celebrity. The pains which he took to adjuſt a regular and uniform ſtandard of weights and meaſures, the tardy cautiouſneſs of his experiments, the accuracy of his calculations, and the practicability of his ſcheme, entitle him to the warmeſt praiſe; and the zeal, talent, and diligence, which he employed in a meaſure of ſuch vaſt national concern, may deſervedly claim for him a place of no common diſtinction among thoſe who have promoted the welfare of their country. Much remains to be added to complete the picture of his character. This is only a rude and imperfect ſketch, neither elaborated by ſtudy, nor poliſhed into elegance; but it will, perhaps, be found to exhibit a faithful and impartial reſemblance of the man. R. FELLOWES.]

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

Married.] At Bolton-Chapel, Northumberland, William Burrel, eſq. of Broom Park, one of his Majeſty's juſtices of the peace for that county, to Miſs Foſter, of Bolton.

At Eyemouth, Dr. Robert Stevenſon, of Hanover-ſquare, Newcaſtle, to Miſs Jane Dow, of Queen's-ſtreet, Edinburgh.

At Coldſtream, Mr. Gilbert Bruce, farmer, to Miſs J. Watſon, daughter of the late Alexander Watſon, ſpirit merchant, both of Kelſo.

At Stockton upon-Tees, Robert Sherard, eſq. of Oundle, Northamptonſhire, to Miſs Grace Martha Johnſon, fourth daughter of the late Rev. George Johnſon, of Norton, Durham.

At Berwick, Captain Carr, of the Northumberland Militia, to Miſs Younghuſband, of Berwick.

At Hart, Durham, Mr. Chilton, of Billingham, to Miſs Ovington, daughter of Mr. John Ovington, of Hart.

At Warkworth, John Scott, eſq. of Dockwray-ſquare, to Miſs Ditchbourn, of Togſton. —Mr. John Dodds, of Newcaſtle, to Miſs Stephenſon.

At Sunderland, Captain Murdy, to Miſs Fleming, both of that place.—Mr. William Mingens, to Miſs Mary Metcalfe, both of Newcaſtle.

Died.] Aged 51, Mrs. Mary Curry, wife of Mr. Curry, of Haſton, formerly collector of the ſalt duty at South Shields.—Mrs. Cummins, widow of the late Mr. Robert Cummins, of Weſtoe, aged 78.

At Hawick, Mr. Benjamin Embleton, ſon of Mr. Thomas Embleton, of that place, aged 20.

At Monkwearmouth-ſhore, Mr. Robert

Cairns, aged 60. He was a local preacher in the methodiſt connection, a man of great piety, very charitable to the poor, and whoſe loſs is much lamented.

At Dilſton Park, near **Hexham**, Mr. Michael Dodd.

Mr. Alexander Falconer, an eminent teacher of Engliſh Grammar at Newcaſtle, and one of the proprietors of the Newcaſtle Pottery.

At Cullercoats, aged 90, Mrs. Armſtrong, widow of the late Mr. Armſtrong, formerly collector of the cuſtoms at Newcaſtle.

In Northumberland-ſtreet, North Shields, Mr. Robert Sanderſon, aged 58 —Aged 79, Mrs. Dorothy Keith, of Clay-Path, Durham.

At Newcaſtle, aged 73, Mr. Matth. Hall, formerly of the Cock inn.—Aged 19, Miſs Ann Crawford, daughter of the late Mr. James Crawford, ſilverſmith.

Very ſuddenly, at Durham, Mr. John Shaw, many years maſter of the Paradiſe gardens, near that city —Aged 74, Mrs. Thompſon, of Dalton, near Eaſington, Durham.

At Darlington, Miſs Calling, milliner.—Aged 23, Miſs Taylor, daughter of Mr. John Taylor, of Eſh Hall.

At Hexham, at the houſe of Mr. Stokoe, ſurgeon, his brother in law, Mr. Macklin, of Plymouth.—At the ſame place, whither he had been ſent from Jamaica for his education, of a decline, Mr. Edward Ripley, aged 18.—Aged 71, Mrs. Lambert, widow of Mr. Ralph Lambert, of Durham.

At Woodham, aged 89, Mr. W. Johnſon.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

A bridge is about to be built over the river Leven, at Low Wood, about two miles from the foot of Windermere Lake, which will afford great convenience to the inhabitants of that vicinity.

The following is a ſtatement of the Regiſter of the Cockermouth Diſpenſary from July 29, 1803, to July 27, 1804.—Cured 371.—Relieved 13.—Dead 10 —Remaining on the Books, 9.—Total, 399. The total number of patients admitted ſince the eſtabliſhment of this inſtitution, in 1785, is 6864.

Married.] At Workington, Henry Nourſe, eſq. of Welbeck-ſtreet, to Miſs D Chriſtian, ſecond daughter of Joſeph Chriſtian, eſq. of the Strand, London.—Mr. Thomas Edmondſon, to Miſs Hadwen, of Applebury Hill, near Cartmel.

At Bothall, near Morpeth, Mr. Stephen Watſon, of the Sparrow Houſe, to Miſs Lawton, of Longhirſt.

At the Friends' Meeting houſe, Cockermouth, Mr. Anthony Simpſon, watchmaker, to Miſs Fearon, daughter of Mrs. Mary Fearon, tallow-chandler and grocer.

At St. Bees, Mr. John Brown, mariner, to Mrs. Margaret Woodburn, both of Whitehaven.

At Orton, Weſtmoreland, Mr. Joſ. Ayton, to Miſs Agnes Huck.—Mr. Anthony Robinſon, to Miſs Longſtaff.—Mr. John Gowan, cooper and block-maker, of Whitehaven, to Miſs Nicholſon, daughter of Mr. Thomas Nicholſon, of the ſame place.

At Carliſle, Mr. John Downie, to Miſs R. Thomaſon.

Died.] At Lake, in the pariſh of Kirklinton, Mrs. Mary Tinning, wife of Mr. Tinning, grocer, of Carliſle, aged 21.—Mr. John Sibſon, of Grinſdale, aged 77.

At Whitehaven, aged 87, Mrs. Williamſon, mother of Mr. Iſaac Williamſon, of that place.

Aged 34, Mr. William Clementſon, tobacco-manufacturer. Being a member of Captain Birkett's company of Whitehaven Volunteers, his remains were interred with military honours.

At Ponſonby, near Egremont, in her 80th year, Mrs. Hutchinſon, of the latter place. She had been ſent for to a houſe in the neighbourhood, in her capacity of midwife; had attended the delivery; and was called upon to render the ſame ſervice at another place in the vicinity, towards which ſhe was proceeding on horſeback, when ſhe complained to the perſon riding before her that ſhe was very ſick and faint. He had but juſt time to take her off the horſe, and to carry her into a houſe, when ſhe expired.

At Sandbed, in Ravenſtonedale, Weſtmorland, aged 52, Mr. Robert Dent.

At Wharlton, near Morpeth, William Rocheſter, eſq. aged 65.

At Carliſle, aged 45, Mrs. Suſan Thomlinſon.—Jane Tinnon, aged 29.—In Blackfriar's ſtreet, Mr. John Rewel.

At Leſſon Hall, Cumberland, Mr. William Hewitſon, and a few days afterwards, his wife, Mrs. Jane Hewitſon, both in an advanced age.

The Rev. G. Kendal, who held the perpetual curacy of Natland, in Weſtmoreland, and was maſter of the Free Grammar School in Kendal. He was allowed to be one of the beſt claſſical ſcholars in the north of England.

At Parton, after a long illneſs, Mr. Roſs Sanderſon, aged 64, late a ſilverſmith at Whitehaven.

At Ullcoats, near Egremont, in the prime of life, Mrs. Sherwen, wife of Mr. Lowther Sherwen, of that place.—Aged 72, Mr. William Smith, braſs-founder, of Whitehaven.—Aged 53, Mrs. Elizabeth M'Knight.—In the prime of life, Miſs Elizabeth Adamſon.

At Kendal, aged 72, Chriſtopher Wilſon, eſq. banker.

YORKSHIRE.

Six or ſeven weeks ago, a woman went to Bridlington, and ſold a lovely boy, with a delicate, ſoft, fair, ſkin, to a chimney-ſweeper for eight guineas: the child, it is thought, cannot be more than four years old, and had been taken up a chimney by an elder boy, and left there As might be expected, he fell down, and bruiſed his legs terribly againſt the

the grate. His air and manner were ſo different from the ſituation he was in, that the inhabitants of Bridlington were in an uproar about it: the lower kind of people ſaid it was a ſhame to keep ſuch a child to ſo mean an employment; and, poor as they were, he ſhould be welcome to ſhare with their own children. The Miſs Stricklands, of Boynton, hearing of the child, went over, and were ſo much intereſted with him, and ſo perſuaded that he had been ſtolen, that, as the chimney ſweeper was glad to part with him, they took him home with them; and he is with them ſtill. Soon after he got to Boynton (Sir George Strickland's ſeat), a plate, with ſomething to eat, was brought him: he was quite delighted when he ſaw the ſilver fork, and ſaid, Papa had ſuch forks as thoſe; the carpet too in the drawing-room he ſaid was like Papa's. The houſekeeper ſhewed him a ſilver watch; he aſked what ſort it was,—Papa's was a gold watch: he then preſſed the handle, and ſaid, "Papa's watch rings; why does not your's?" Sir George, on being told of this, ſhewed him his gold repeater; the child preſſed the ſpring, and when it ſtruck, jumped about the room, ſaying, "Papa's watch rings ſo." At night, when he was going to bed, he ſaid he could not go to bed till he had ſaid his prayers; he then repeated the Lord's Prayer almoſt perfectly. The account he gives of himſelf is, that he was gathering flowers in his Mama's garden, and the woman who ſold him came in, and aſked him if he liked riding? He ſaid, "Yes!" and ſhe told him he ſhould ride with her, and ſet him on a horſe; after which they got into a veſſel, and the ſails were put up, and "*away we went.*" He has no recollection of his name, or where he lived; but it ſeems to have been in the country. He ſtarted whenever he heard a ſervant of Sir George's called *George*, and looked as if he expected to ſee ſomebody he knew: on enquiry, he ſaid, he had an uncle George whom he loved dearly. Sir George has had the child advertiſed; but it is ſuppoſed that his friends may have concluded he was drowned.

In digging a drain in the yard of York Minſter, from the ſouth entrance to the weſt end of the cathedral, ſeveral ſtone coffins or vaults were diſcovered about five feet from the ſurface, containing human bones perfect. All the coffins were filled up with water. They evidently appeared never to have been diſturbed before, and muſt have been depoſited in the ground ſeveral centuries ſince, as ſtone coffins have been diſuſed above 300 years. The bones were all carefully replaced in their reſpective vaults, which were afterwards walled up.

The Grand Stand at Doncaſter Race-ground has lately been enlarged by a conſiderable addition erected at each end, which renders it one of the firſt ſtructures of the kind in the kingdom. It exceeds York Stand in front; and will accommodate nearly double the number of people that it could before. The ſtyle of the architecture is much admired, and diſplays great taſte and genius.

An application is intended to be made to Parliament for an Act for making a road from Huddersfield in this county to Rochdale in Lancaſhire, with a branch to communicate with the turnpike road from Leeds to Elland, at the bottom of Toothill-lane, in the townſhip of Raſtrick.

Married.] Mr. John Hill, adjutant of the Royal Wakefield Volunteers, to Miſs Martha Hartley, daughter of Mr. Samuel Hartley, all of Wakefield.—Mr. E. Wainhouſe, merchant, of Halifax, to Miſs Nicholſon, of St. John's-place, Wakefield.

At Winwick, the Rev. Clement Madeley, A.M. vicar of Horncaſtle, to Miſs Houghton, daughter of W. Houghton, eſq. of Newton Parks.

At Maſham, Philip Howard Aſhworth, eſq. of Elland Bank, near Halifax, to Miſs Cooper, of the former place.

At Doncaſter, Sir Charles Monk, bart. of Belſay Caſtle, Northumberland, to Miſs Louiſa Cook, ſixth daughter of Sir G. Cook, bart. of Wetherby.

At the Friends' Meeting-houſe, York, Mr. John Hipſley, jun. of Hull. woollen-draper and mercer, to Miſs Mabel Tuke, daughter of Mr. W. Tuke, tea-dealer, of York.—Mr. Hodgſon, merchant, to Miſs Bennett, both of Wakefield.

At Sheffield, Mr. T. Newbound, to Miſs Ann Billingſon.—Mr. D. Broadnead, to Miſs H. Dickenſon.—Mr. J. Vickars, to Miſs Roberts, both of Garden-ſtreet.—Mr. C. Hubſon, to Miſs Ruth Longley.—Mr. J. Morton, merchant, to Miſs Mary Clare Wake.

At Leeds, Mr. R. Bell, to Miſs Brown.—J. Rhodes, eſq. of Halifax, to Miſs Gibſon, daughter of the late Mr. Gibſon, of Newcaſtle-on-Tyne.

At Halifax, the Rev. W. Wilmot, A.B. curate of that pariſh, to Miſs S. Whitworth, third daughter of the Rev. J. Whitworth.

Died.] At York, aged 54, T. Burton, eſq. He was much reſpected by all who knew him, for his amiable manners, upright conduct, and benevolent diſpoſition.

In her 29th year, Miſs Drake, only daughter of the late Rev. Sam. Drake, rector of Hawkeſwell in this county, and vicar of Lanliewchaiarn in the county of Montgomery, North Wales.—Aged 46, Miſs Jennings, daughter of the late W. Jennings, gent.

At Hunſingore, near Wetherby, aged 37, the Rev. C. Martin, M.A. vicar of Brayton, and rector of Cowthorp.

At Beeſton, near Leeds, aged 35, the Rev. E. Tennant, M.A. curate of the former place.

At Tadcaſter, aged 88, Mr. T. Wood, ſexton of that pariſh; which ſituation he had held upwards of ſixty-nine years. It is remarkable that he never was abſent from the duties

duties of his office one day till within a twelvemonth of his death.

At her father's houſe in Thirſk, aged 33, Mrs. Wilkinſon, relict of the Rev. C. Wilkinſon, late curate of Thornton.—Mrs. Horner, of Whitkirk, near Leeds, relict of the late Mr. Horner, of Ripon.

At Hull, aged 34, Capt. J. Hemingway, of the Richard & Ann of that port.—Aged 33, Mrs. Edmonds, wife of Capt. Edmonds, of the ſhip Brothers.—Mr. W. Hair, exciſe-officer, aged 33.—Mrs. Peacock, at the advanced age of 87.—Aged 56, Mrs Terry, wife of Mr. J. Terry, who has ſuffered a ſevere affliction by the loſs of an amiable daughter, and an affectionate wife, within three months of each other.

At Sheffield, Mr. Benjamin Chadwick.—Aged 21, Mr. Joſeph Creſwick, ſon of Mr. Creſwick of Charles-ſtreet. He was one of the volunteers in Capt. Brookfield's light company.—Suddenly, aged 80, Mrs. L. Clayley.—Mr. W. Marſden. He was thrown from his horſe, and broke his leg, when a mortification enſuing, he died a few days after the accident. His remains were interred with military honours; and a greater concourſe of people was never aſſembled at that place on a ſimilar occaſion.

At Leeds, Mrs. Glover, wife of Mr. Glover, wool ſtapler.—Mrs Storr, wife of Mr. Storr, of Park-lane.—Mrs. Grimſhaw, relict of Mr. Aaron Grimſhaw, one of the people called Quakers.

At Halifax, Mrs. Pearſon, wife of Mr. Pearſon, hair dreſſer.—Mrs. Rawnſley, wife of Mr. Rawnſley, patten-maker.

At Huddersfield, Mrs. Helen Stanton, wife of Mr. John Stanton, manager of ſeveral provincial theatres.

At Halton, Mr. Hindle, ſen. late of the Roſe and Crown inn, and the oldeſt publican in Leeds. Like a true veteran he dwelt with peculiar pleaſure upon the hiſtory of his own life. He had ſeen four kings, and fought the battles of three of them; had reſided in three kingdoms, and kept houſes of public entertainment in them all; and having at length paſſed through the campaign of life with credit, he fell, at a good old age, into the hands of the Univerſal Conqueror.

After a few days illneſs, aged 33 years, the Rev. James Henderſon, diſſenting miniſter, and maſter of the ſeminary at Eaſtwood, near Halifax.

LANCASHIRE.

Married.] At Up-Holland, near Wigan, G. W. Hutton, eſq. jun. of Carlton upon-Trent, Nottinghamſhire, to Miſs F. Mitford, daughter of the late Bertram Mitford, eſq. of Mitford Caſtle, Northumberland

At Liverpool, Mr. R. Rimmer, watch-maker, to Miſs Margaret Balmer.—Mr. W. Penſon, leader of the band at the theatre, to Miſs Sims, of the ſame theatre.—Mr. N. Quirk, ſhip-builder, to Miſs Miller, daughter of Mr. Miller, pilot.—Mr. T. Aviſon, attorney, to Miſs A. Eden.—Mr. H. Parry, of Shrewſbury, to Miſs Phillips.

At Lancaſter, James Clarke, eſq. barriſter at law, and deputy recorder of Liverpool, to Miſs Jane Addiſon, ſecond daughter of Robert Addiſon, eſq. mayor of Lancaſter.—Mr. W. Wild, to Miſs L. Otley.

At Northop, Flintſhire, the Rev. C. Wickſted Ethelſton, M A. rector of Worthenbury, and Fellow of the Collegiate Church, Manchester, to Miſs H. Edwards, youngeſt daughter of John Edwards, eſq. of Kelſterton.

At Mancheſter, Mr. Fernhaugh, to Mrs. Stretch.—Mr. B. Hankinſon, corn dealer, to Miſs A. Stones, of Stockport.—Mr. G. Ludlam, of Sheffield, to Miſs Hearnſhaw.—Mr. J. Padmore, to Miſs Scholes.

At Cockerham, near Lancaſter, Mr. T. Harriſon, clerk of the Ellol Chapel, to Mrs. J. Whittingham. The bridegroom is about 70 years of age, and the bride 50. It is remarkable that he bought her from her former huſband, about twelve years ago, for 4s. 9d. and they have lived together ever ſince.

Died.] At Liverpool, aged 66, Mr J. Pennington.—Mr. Alex. Blair, upwards of thirteen years waiter at the Star & Garter, in Paradiſe-ſtreet.—Mrs. Devaynes, wife of Mr. B. Devaynes, of Duke-ſtreet.—Aged 17, Miſs M. Horton, of Richmond row.—Aged 43, Mr. W. Gill, officer in the exciſe, Princes-ſtreet.

At Mancheſter, Thomas Percival, M.D. F.R.S. of whom a further account will be given in our next Number.

At Lancaſter, aged 80, Mrs. S. Tomlinſon, a maiden lady.—In the bloom of youth, Miſs Sarah Edmonſon, daughter of the late Mr. Edmonſon, ſail-cloth manufacturer.—Mrs. Sharples, wife of Mr. Sharples, of the Dolphin public houſe.

At Hale, the Rev. Joſeph Airey, curate of that place.—Mrs. Marriott, of Smedley, relict of the late William Marriott, eſq. merchant.—Aged 82, Mrs. Elizabeth Cock, of Halton, near Lancaſter, mother of Meſſrs. John and Henry Cock, merchants.

Suddenly, on the road between Warrington and Preſcot, Mrs. Bolton, of Mancheſter—John Threlfall, eſq. of Chorley.—Aged 67, Richard Atherton, eſq. ſenior alderman of Preſton, in which corporation he ſerved the office of mayor of the guild in 1782.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Currell, of Kidderminſter, to Miſs Gamon, of Cheſter.

At Cheſter, Mr. Tho. Davies, glover, of Bridge ſtreet-row, to Mrs. Mary Heatley.—The Rev. Robert Porter, rector of Draycot, to Miſs Mary Thomas, ſecond daughter of the Rev. H. Thomas, of Leigh.

At Audlem, Mr. Thomas Bancroft, of Buerton, ſkinner, to Mrs. Betty Silveſter, of Bridgmere. Their united ages amount to 150 years. This is the fifth bride he has led to the altar of Hymen; and the third time the fair one has received the nuptial embrace.

Mr.

Mr. George Brown, of Malpas, to Miſs B. Purcell, of Berriew, near Welſhpool.

Died.] At Congleton, Mrs Williams.—Aged 28, Miſs Dorothy Monk, ſecond daughter of the late Mr. John Monk, of Cheſter.

The lady of William Egerton, eſq of Tatton, M. P. The death of this amiable lady adds another to the many calamitous inſtances attendant on riding in one horſe chairs: ſhe was taking an airing in the park, in a vehicle of this deſcription, accompanied by Miſs Egerton, when the horſe took fright; Mrs. Egerton was thrown out; and ſurvived the accident only a few minutes. Miſs Egerton happily eſcaped, by jumping from the carriage. The poignant affliction of all her relatives and friends, in the ſudden deprivation of ſo good and eſtimable a character, muſt call forth the ſympathetic tear. To give a keener pang to this afflicting event, Mrs. Egerton, (who had been married only ten months) was in the laſt ſtate of pregnancy. In the anxious hope of preſerving the infant, the cæſarean operation, was performed; and the child, after living many hours, followed its lamented mother.

Mrs. Woodyer, widow of the late Mr. Woodyer, of Barrow.

At Booths, near Knutsford, Peter Leigh, eſq. aged 81.

DERBYSHIRE.

An oak tree, containing upwards of two hundred ſolid feet, perfectly ſound, and of a dark blue colour, was lately taken out of the earth, in the grounds of ſir Richard Cavendiſh, bart. of Doveridge, on the banks of the river Dove. It is ſuppoſed to have lain there ever ſince the deluge; and its diſcovery was occaſioned by the water having waſhed away the earth which had ſo long concealed it.

Married.] At Brixton, Mr. Robert Shaw, of Sawley, to Miſs Richardſon, of Park-ſtreet, Nottingham.

At Dronfield, Mr. Thomas Wilſon, to Miſs Ellen Raynes, both of Barlow.—Mr. R. Oldham, to Miſs Dorothy Bower, both of Aſhover.

At Dalbury, Mr. Charles Oſborne, of Sutton on the Hill, to Miſs Beard, daughter of the late Mr. Robert Beard, of Dalby Lees.

At Eckington, Mr. J. Coupe, of Dronfeld, to Miſs Cox, ſecond daughter of Mr. Cox, of Litfield.—Mr. Smith, watchmaker, of Alfreton, to Mrs. Wilſon, of Wirkſworth.

At South Normanton, Mr. Nathaniel Marriott, to Miſs Mary Walker, both of that place.—Mr. Thomas Gould, of Hope, to Miſs M. Wells, of Parr Field, near Middleton.

At Alfreton, Mr. Siddal, grocer, to Miſs Parkes, daughter of Mr. Parkes, of Manchester, chandler.

At Chesterfield, Mr. Samuel Storer, aged 83, to Miſs Sarah Hill, aged 36. The nuptials were attended by the bridegroom's children, grand-children, and great grand-children.—Mr. John Hopkinſon, of Beauchief, to Miſs Ann Cole, of Sheffield.

Died.] At Derby, aged 73, Mrs. Hollingſhead, relict of the late Mr. Hollingſhead.—Aged 57, Mr. Ambroſe Retton, of Sandiacre.

At Chellaſton, near Derby, Mr. Henry Meakin, aged 81.

Suddenly, Sophia, the youngeſt child of George Fletcher, M. D. of Cheſterfield.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. J. Singlehurſt, to Miſs Brooks.—Mr. Samuel Shippham, of the Fountain public-houſe, to Miſs Goodburn, of the Crown Yard.—Mr. Joſeph Criſp, hoſier, to Miſs Kendrick, milliner.—At Grove Houſe, the honourable Charles Herbert Pierrepont, eldeſt ſon of Viſcount Newark, and repreſentative of the county, to Miſs Eyre, daughter of A. H Eyre, eſq. alſo M. P. for the county.—Mr. John Parker, cornfactor and miller, of Carlton, near Worksop, to Miſs Catherine Waddington, of Nottingham.—Mr. J. Dunn, bookſeller, to Miſs Phebe Kelk, daughter of the late Mr. Kelk, frameſmith.—Mr. Edward Savage, to Miſs Shaw, milliner.

At Winthorpe church, near Newark, the Rev. Godfrey Gilbert Cooper, ſecond ſon of John Gilbert Cooper, eſq. of Thurgarton priory, to Miſs Pocklington, only daughter of Roger Pocklington, eſq. of Winthorpe Houſe.

At Tadcaſter, Mr. Joſeph Blackhall, draper, of Nottingham, to Miſs Stawes, of the former place.

At Bakewell, Derbyſhire, G. Holmes, eſq. of that place, to Miſs S. Renſhaw, daughter of the late J. Renſhaw, eſq. of Outthorpe, in this county.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mr. Wagſtaff, ſurgeon and apothecary.—Of a decline, aged 21, Mr. John Maltby, nephew of Thomas Maltby, eſq. banker.

At Arnold, aged 80, Mrs. Burkitt, one of the people called Quakers.

At Ruddington, near Nottingham, aged 72, Mr. William Cripwell, farmer.

Of a conſumption, in the 18th year of his age, James Horwood, farmer, of Ruddington.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

A Roman ſepulchre has been diſcovered at Aſhby Puerorum in this county. It was found by a labourer who was cutting a ditch, and conſiſts of a ſtone cheſt, which lay three feet below the ſurface of the earth; the lid is fitted neatly to the ſides, hanging a little over the edge, ſo that when it was removed, it was found that no dirt of any kind had gained admittance, during a period of nearly two thouſand years. The cheſt is of free-ſtone, of the kind found in abundance on Lincoln Heath. The urn is made of ſtrong glaſs, well manufactured, but of a greeniſh hue. The glaſs is perfect in all reſpects, and the ſurface is as ſmooth as if juſt taken out of the fire. This receptacle of the aſhes was nearly filled with ſmall pieces of bone, many of which, from the effects of ignition, were white,

white through their whole ſubſtance. Among the fragments was diſcovered a ſmall lacrymatory, which had been broken from the curioſity of the perſon who diſcovered it, to find whether it contained any thing of value.

Married.] At Swayfield, Mr. John Swayfield, of Quadring, to Miſs E. Thompſon.

At Miſterton, near Gainſborough, Mr. Tho. Hickſon, jun. ropemaker, to Miſs S. Birks, both of Stockwith —Mr. Samuel Booth, of Caſtor, to Miſs Griffin, daughter of Mr. John Griffin, of Peakirk, near Peterborough.—Mr. William Holgate, of Keelby, to Miſs Freer, daughter of Mr. Thomas Freer, of North Kelſey, near Caſtor.

At Swinethead, Mr. Wighted, farmer and grazier, of Swaton, to Miſs Carnall, daughter of Mr. Thomas Carnall, of the former place.

At Alford, Mr. F. Gilby, to Miſs Board.

At Spilſby, Mr. John Chevins, to Miſs Bycroft.

Died.] At Gretford, near Stamford, Mr. Lumby, architect, late of Lincoln

At Boſton, Mr. Ellis, keeper of the Dog and Duck public-houſe.

At Long Sutton, Mr. William Skelton, a reſpectable farmer and grazier, in the 50th year of his age.

At Moulton, Mrs. Savage, the wife of Mr. Thomas Savage, an eminent preacher in the ſociety of the late Mr. Weſley. She has left a family of ſeven ſmall children to lament the loſs of a tender mother.—The Rev. F. Gaunt, curate to the Rev. Woolley Jolland, vicar of Louth. As a preacher he was applauded by his hearers, and as a worthy character was eſteemed by all who had the pleaſure of his acquaintance. At the age of 36, he was ſummoned by his Creator to partake of thoſe joys, which he had ſo zealouſly declared from the pulpit would be the certain reward of the righteous. He was reſpectfully attended to the grave by many of his pariſhioners, and the pall was ſupported by eight clergymen.

At South Elkington, near Louth, Mrs. Cardney, wife of Mr. Cardney, a reſpectable farmer of that place.

At Spilſby, aged 52, Mr. William Smith, keeper of the Queen's Head public houſe.

At Burg in the Marſh, Mrs. King, widow. —Mr. J. Weſt, of Aſterby, grazier, aged 76.

Hannah Seaton, of Waſhinborough, near Lincoln, widow, aged 68 years. She was found drowned in the river Witham, into which ſhe is ſuppoſed to have thrown herſelf in a fit of lunacy.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Hoton, near Loughborough, Mr. W. Dunſmore, of Aſhwell, Rutland, to Miſs Lucy Wright, of the former place.

At Leiceſter, Mr. Spencer, upholſterer, to Miſs Clark —R. H. Bird, eſq. of the 12th light dragoons, to Miſs Watchorn, only daughter of T. Watchorn, eſq —Mr. Charles Hervey Hurſt, of Hinckley, to Miſs Ruſſel, of Birmingham.

At Aſhby de la Zouch, Mr. Thomas Dalby, attorney at law, to Miſs Lucy Springthorpe, both of that place.—Mr. Serjeant Mercer, of Hull, to Miſs Sarah Dewes, youngeſt daughter of Mr. Dewes —Mr. Marſhal, wool-ſtapler, of Leiceſter, to Miſs Davies, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Davies, of Wigſton.

Died.] Mrs. Wallis, relict of the late Major Wallis, and youngeſt daughter of J. Baſs Oliver, eſq. of Leiceſter.

At Leiceſter, Mr. Sculthorpe, baker.—Mrs. Brown, wife of Mr. Brown, ſen.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Colwich, George Chetwynd, eſq. of Brocton, eldeſt ſon of Sir Geo. Chetwynd, of Grendon Hall, in the county of Warwick, to Miſs Sparrow, eldeſt daughter of John Sparrow, eſq. of Biſhton.

At Kinfare, Mr. Jas. Holder, of Bewdley, to Mrs. Harries, of the former place.

At Lichfield, Mr. Beardoe, of King-ſtreet, Mancheſter, to Miſs Eborall, of Lichfield.

Died.] At Lichfield, aged 63 years, Mrs. Minerva Brownell, widow of the late Rev. W. Brownell; ſhe was a truly pious Chriſtian, and an affectionate parent.

At the Vicarage Houſe, at Caverſwall, in the 47th year of his age, the Rev. St. George Bowles, vicar of Caverſwall, and formerly chaplain to the royal regiment of horſe guards blue.

At her father's houſe, in Lichfield, Mrs. Haughton, wife of Mr. Joſeph Haughton.

At Colbridge, in the Staffordſhire Potteries, Mr. J. Blackwell, an eminent potter.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. Thomas Hadley, to Miſs Grimes, both of Coventry. —Mr. William Green, to Miſs Ann Bentley. —Mr. Thomas Baſwell, of Coventry, to Miſs Elizabeth Harper.

At Weſt Bromwich, Mr. Bate, ſword manufacturer, of Birmingham, to Miſs Dudley, organiſt, at the old diſſenting meeting-houſe of the former place.—Mr. William Jones, to Miſs Ann Flowers, both of Foleſhill.—Thos. Seth, eſq. of the 59th regiment of foot, to Miſs J. Williams, of New-ſtreet, Birmingham.

Died.] At Birmingham, aged 51, Mr. Joſeph Marſton.—Aged 25, Mr. H. Auſtin, of the theatre.—Mr. Webb, maliſter, aged 79.—Mrs. Beddoes, relict of the late Mr. Beddoes, braſs-founder.—Mr. Charles Bates, builder.—Mr. John Maxwell, one of the oldeſt travellers on the road; a man diſtinguiſhed for his probity and punctuality.—Mrs. Turner, wife of Mr. John Turner, button-maker.—Mrs. Chambley, wife of Mr. Chambley, watch and clock maker, of Wolverhampton. — Miſs Ann Rowley, ſecond daughter of Mr. Rowley, timber-merchant, of Stourport.—In the 88th year of his age, John Lane, eſq. of Moſeley-Wake-Green, near Birmingham.

At Tamworth, aged 52, Mr. John Moore. —Mr.

—Mr. Joſeph Smith, ribbon-manufacturer, of Coventry.—Miſs Mary Taylor, eldeſt daughter of John Taylor, eſq. of Moſeley Hall.

At Furzenhill, Mr. Samuel Shepherd, of the Stonley Volunteers.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Ludlow, George Withers, eſq. of Oſweſtry, to Miſs Humphreys.

At Bridgenorth, Mr. Wells, of Liverpool, to Miſs Joanna Haſlewood.

At Shrewſbury, Samuel Alſopp, eſq. of Burton on Trent, to Miſs Fowler, only daughter of the late Charles Fowler, eſq.—Mr. P. Reynolds, at Broad Oak, near Hawarden, to Miſs Padmore, of the ſame place.

Died.] At Ellſmere, Mr. Maddocks.

In London, Owen Ormſby, eſq. of Perkington.

At Oſweſtry, Mrs. Howell, wife of Mr. Howell, hair-dreſſer.—Suddenly, ſoon after retiring to reſt, Mr. Evans, of Aſton Pigott.—Mr. Whitaker, of Longnor.—Mr. John Jones, at the advanced age of 99.

At Shrewſbury, at the age of 76, Mr. Edward Howell, of the Abbey Foregate.—Mrs. Richards, wife of Mr. Richards, farrier.—Mr. Randles, of Yeaton, near Baſchurch.—Aged 74, Mr. Kent, a reſpectable farmer, at Marton.

At Market Drayton, in the prime of life, Miſs Smith, late of Stafford. In her manners, ſhe was ſprightly and engaging; in conduct, truly diſcreet and virtuous; and in her tempera pattern of complacency.

Mrs. Wood, the lady of William Wood, eſquire, of Hanwood; a lady diſtinguiſhed for her many amiable and good qualities, and for her benevolent deportment in all the gradations of life. Her piety was unaffected and exemplary. She was moſt ſcrupulous in the performance of every moral and Chriſtian duty; and under the moſt excruciating endurance of pain for the laſt ſix months of her exiſtence on earth, for the whole of which her caſe was declared hopeleſs, ſhe manifeſted a reſignation and compoſure, which nothing but the conſciouſneſs of a well-ſpent life could have inſpired. The ſoul is rent that perceives itſelf ſeparated from thoſe, whoſe virtues have gained its attachment and confidence; and if the involuntary ſorrows of a wide circle of ſurviving friends be a juſt teſtimonial of departed worth, the ineſtimable merit of this excellent lady in the ſeveral endearing characters of daughter, wife, mother, and friend, will long live in the hearts of thoſe who knew her intimately, and be cheriſhed in the mind of the moral world as worthy of their imitation. Whatever applauſe may be due to ſuch virtues in this world, a better can alone reward them; and that reward ſhe is called to receive.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Coombe, ſurgeon, of Eveſham, to Miſs Rebecca Ruſſell, of Broadway.

At Worceſter, Mr. Joſeph Allen, glover, to Miſs Bateman.—Mr. Murphy, of Liverpool, to Miſs Lutwyche, ſecond daughter of the late Mr. Lutwyche.—Edward V. Colt, eſq. grandſon of Sir John Colt, bart. of Leominſter, to Miſs Gough, only daughter of the late H. Gough, eſq.

Died.] Aged 59, Mr. W. G. Ganderton, of Perſhore, woolſtapler.

At Bromſgrove, Mr. Craig, formerly a woollen-draper, at Worceſter.

At Abberton Houſe, after a lingering and painful illneſs, Thomas Sheldon, eſq.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

An improvement in the difficult and precarious navigation of the principal river of this county, has long been deemed a moſt deſirable object, by all who wiſh proſperity to the inhabitants of the banks of the Wye. A ſurvey has been commenced for the purpoſe of aſcertaining the moſt practicable modes of lowering the various ſhallows, and eſtabliſhing a towing-path for horſes on its banks. The committee for carrying this deſign into effect, will doubleſs receive every aſſiſtance, and facility from the public in general, and particularly from the landholders and others, whoſe advantages are the leading object of theſe improvements.

Married.] At Dewchurch, Mr. J. A. Renaud, ſurgeon and apothecary, to Miſs S. Thomas, of Proſpect Houſe, near Hereford.

At Alanſmoor, Mr. Partridge, jun. of Pengethley, to Miſs Bevan, of Hungerſton.

At Hereford, Mr. James Davies, to Mrs. Wyer.

At Weſton, near Roſs, Mr. Thomas Okey, attorney at law, of Glouceſter, to Miſs King, daughter of Mr. Charles King, of Bolitree Caſtle.

At Longtown, John Elton, Eſq. of Glouceſter, to Miſs Sparkes, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Sparks, of Longtown.

Died.] At Bromyard, Mrs. Walker, wife of Mr. Walker, ſurgeon.—Aged 85, Mrs. Bailey, wife of Mr. Bailey, of Roſs.

At Hereford, aged 52, Mr. James Weaver, cornfactor.—Of a deep decline, in the 20th year of her age, Miſs Anne Underwood, youngeſt daughter of the Rev. Richard Underwood, Cuſtos of the College of Hereford.—Mr. Thomas Hardwick, of Thingehill.

At King's Capell, near Roſs, Mr. Robert Pye, aged 69, many years a reſpectable dealer in horſes and cattle.—Suddenly, Thomas Smith, a chaiſe-driver from Roſs. As he was paſſing along Weſtgate-ſtreet, Glouceſter, he twice fell down in a fit, and though the moſt ſkilful medical aid was immediately afforded him, it was without effect.

At Huntingdon, near Hereford, Mr. Samuel Tully, an eminent farmer and breeder of cattle of that place. The death of this truly worthy man, was occaſioned by a violent attack made upon him by a favourite bull belonging to his own ſtock.—The animal had broken out of the grounds, and got into a field where ſome cows belonging to a neighbour were grazing. Mr. Tully went

went for the purpoſe of driving him back, when the bull turned upon him, and forced him to the ground with ſuch violence with his head, as to break ſeveral of his ribs, and occaſion ſo much other injury, that he ſurvived the accident only two days. Mr. Tully ſtood pre-eminent as a breeder of cattle; and his ſtock, which have ſo long attracted the admiration of the amateurs, have ſucceſſively gained the firſt prize at the Smithfield ſhew, for a number of years.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

An application is intended to be made to Parliament in the next ſeſſion, for leave to bring in a bill for altering and varying the line of the Glouceſter and Berkely Canal, in the pariſhes of Saul and Fretherne; and to extend and carry it through part of the pariſh of Arlingham, in order to make a communication with the Severn, at or near Hock Crib, in the laſt mentioned pariſh.

It is likewiſe in contemplation, to apply for an act, for making a rail-road from Coal-pit Heath, in the pariſh of Weſterleigh, to the river Avon, with a branch from it at Smith's Tynings to the ſame river, for the purpoſe of facilitating the carriage of coal from the collieries in that neighbourhood.

Married.] Mr. Waſhbourn, druggiſt of Glouceſter, to Miſs Jones, of Cooper's Hill.—E. Ludlow, eſq. of Winterbourne Court, to Miſs Rainey, daughter of the late A. Rainey, eſq. of Dublin.

At Thornbury, Thomas Johnſon, eſq. of Elberton, to Miſs Cullimore.—Mr. John Evans, to Miſs Creed, milliner, both of Tetbury.

At Stroud, Mr. Samuel Kerby, maſon, of Wimberley, to Miſs H. Herbert, of Blackneſt, both near Minchinhampton.

At Minchinhampton, Mr. William Holder, an eminent clothier of Forrward, to Miſs Elizabeth Barton, of Stroud.—Mr. W. H. Cooper, of Oxford, to Miſs Heſeltine, daughter of Mrs. Smith, of Cheltenham.

Died.] Mr. Moſes Rogers, of the Old Paſſage Houſe, in the pariſh of Tidenham.—Mr. Nathaniel Hillman, ſen. of Radborough.

Abroad, in his Majeſty's ſervice, Mr. Philip Cornwall, ſon of the Rev. Peter Cornwall, of Wotton-under-Edge, in this county. He was a brave and valiant youth, and promiſed fairly to be a great ornament to his country; added to which, his manners were ſo truly intereſting and pleaſing, that his loſs is ſeverely felt, not only by his brother officers, but a large circle of relations and friends.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Thomas Collins, of Witney, to Miſs Suſan Dolley, of Coggs.

At Oxford, Mr. Thomas Tyſon, hair-dreſſer, to Miſs Mary Baylifs.—Mr. Sandell, apothecary and man-midwife, to Miſs Cox, of Kidlington.—Thomas Fox Bricknell, eſq. Mayor of Oxford, to Miſs Simcox, daughter of the late T. Simcox, eſq. of Birmingham.—Mr. William Delamotte, of the Royal Military College, to Miſs Gage, grand daughter of Mrs. Gage, of Waterperry.

Died.] At Oxford, Mrs. Verey, wife of Mr. John Verey, grocer.—Mr. George Jackſon.—Aged 58, Mrs. Ann Rowland, wife of Mr. James Rowland, baker, of St. Thomas's pariſh.—Mrs. Mary Launder, of Amſterdam, aged 72.—Mrs. Wakelin, wife of Mr. Wakelin, at the Crown Inn.—Aged 52, Mrs. Biſhop, wife of Mr. R. Biſhop, of the Fox Inn, North Aſton.

At Steeple Aſton, Mr. William Hopecraft, many years bailiff to the late F. Page, eſq. His death was occaſioned by a fall from his horſe, by which accident his neck was diſlocated.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Woburn, the Rev. Joſeph Berry, of Warminſter, to Miſs Grove, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Grove, of Walſall.

Died.] At High Wycombe, Mr. William Payne, upwards of twenty years a faithful and conſcientious ſurveyor of taxes in this county.—Of a paralytic ſtroke, aged 50, Mrs. Willis, wife of Mr. Michael Willis, of Wyrardiſbury.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

That great undertaking, the tunnel at Bliſworth, near Northampton, is proceeding on with ſpirit. It appears that there are about 900 yards at preſent to execute, of which 150 are expected to be completed in about a month, and more each ſucceeding month, till the whole is finiſhed. Four new pits are now opening in the longeſt lengths, which will make them equal to, or leſs than ſome others. A ſufficient quantity of bricks have been made for the whole undertaking, during the ſummer, and the adjacent locks, deep cutting, and other works, are all equally forward. The accident which happened to a few yards ſome weeks ſince, will not retard the period for opening the whole, as men are now employed in tunnelling part, and at the ſame time in rebuilding that which fell, with the precaution of ſtrengthening the brick work by one half in additional thickneſs.

Married.] Mr. Yardy, grocer and draper, of Crowland, to Miſs Edwards, ſiſter of Mr. Edwards, upholſterer, of Peterborough.

Died.] At Mear's Athby, Daniel Brown, a boy about 9 years of age. His death, which was very ſudden (not living more than a quarter of an hour, from the time he was taken ill, with a naufea and ſwelling), is attributed to the deleterious quality of ſome muſhrooms, which he had eaten in a raw ſtate as well as ſtewed.

At HighamFerrers, aged 18, Mr. William Chater, of Dingley.

At Northampton, Mrs. Sergiſon, wife of Major Sergiſon, of the royal regiment of horſe guards, (blue) and daughter of Dr. Kerr.

Kerr.—Miſs Fanny Rymill, daughter of the late Mr. Rymill, currier, of Banbury.—Richard Kerby, eſq. of Floore.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Intended inclofure in this county. The parifh of Cherry Hinton.

At Wifbech, a ſteam engine has lately been erected for grinding corn, which poſſeſſes the power of 80 horſes, and has been finiſhed at the expence of 20,000l.

Died.] At Cambridge, Mr John Laughton, yeoman bedell of that Univerſity, which office he held 41 years

At Wifbech, Miſs Mary Barker

In the Weſt Indies, of the yellow fever, Mr. Alfred Sumpter, youngeſt ſon of Thomas Sumpter, eſq. of Hilton.

NORFOLK.

The iron bridge contracted for by Mr. Froſt, has been in part erected on the ſite of the former St. Miles's bridge, at Norwich. It is of caſt iron, and conſtructed on a principle entirely new, but conſiderably more ſimple than the method hitherto adopted. The ſides are pannelled and in the centre of each are the city arms As far as a judgment can be formed from its preſent incomplete ſtate, it promiſes to be in the higheſt degree ornamental to the city, and honourable to the inventor. It will, however, be neceſſary to remove the old houſes which at preſent choak up the entrance.

A trial of a threſhing machine with two horſes, was lately made at Mr. Buck's, wheeler, Norwich, for the inſpection of the public. Three loads of peaſe, oats and barley grown together, were the ſubject of the experiment. The laſt load which was ſuppoſed to contain between five and ſix coombs, was threſhed in twenty-eight minutes and a half; the grain was completely ſeparated from the different ſtraw; and the ſtraw itſelf, did not appear to have received any injury. We are informed that Mr. Bull, the engineer, has received orders for ſeveral on the ſame principle, it being leſs complicated and much cheaper than any hitherto introduced into this country.

Married.] At Wicklewood, Mr. T. Rix, to Miſs Colman, daughter of the Rev. John Colman.—Mr. John Foulſham, to Miſs Sarah Norton, both of Wymondham.—Mr. Wells, of Bungay, to Miſs Utting, of Ditchingham.

At Norwich, Mr. John Tuttle, an eminent blackſmith, aged 75, to Mrs. Watts, widow, aged 25.—Mr. Charles Gilman, of St Peter's Mancroft, to Miſs Ann Suckling Farrow, niece of Captain Suckling, of Woodton-hall.—Edmund K. Bacon, eſq. eldeſt ſon of Sir Edmund Bacon, bart. to Miſs Beecroft, co-heireſs of the late Thomas Beecroft, eſq. of Saxthorpe-hall.

Died.] At Norwich, Mrs. Ann Lawes, aged 44.—Miſs Elizabeth Ivory, of King ſtreet.—Aged 56, Mr. Robert Spratt, ſchoolmaſter.—Aged 77, Mr. Wm. Johnſon, a noted teacher amongſt the amateurs of vocal and inſtrumental muſic. He was nearly 50 years a leather-ſeller, and 30 years one of the city waits In the mayoralty of the late Mr. Alderman Weſton, by an order of the corporation, that body became defunct. They were eſtabliſhed in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, who preſented the muſicians, five in number, with their inſtruments, and each a houſe in King-ſtreet to reſide in. They were accuſtomed at ſtated times to meet, to practiſe, and amuſe themſelves, at the houſe now known in King ſtreet by the name of the Muſic-houſe.

At Yarmouth, Mr. Robert Warmington, ſon of Robert Warmington, eſq.—Aged 65, Mrs. Bradford, wife of Mr. John Bradford.

At his ſeat at Thelton, Thomas Havers, eſq. principal ſteward to the Duke of Norfolk and Lord Petre. He was lineally deſcended from the ſtandard bearer of Richard III. who fell in Boſworth Field.—Charles Caſtledon, coachman to the late Henry Lee Warner, eſq. of Walſingham. In a fit of lunacy, he put an end to his life, by cutting his throat in ſo ſhocking a manner that he died in a few hours.

At Bloſield, aged 83, Mrs. Fiſk.—Aged 78, Mr. Thomas Gent, farmer, of Surlingham.

At Stoke Ferry, after a gradual decline, aged 71, Mr. John Morely, whoſe loſs will be long regretted by his family, friends, and acquaintance, being a man of the ſtricteſt integrity, and whoſe conduct through life may juſtly be ſaid to have verified the obſervation of the Poet, that "an honeſt man's the nobleſt work of God"

In the 30th year of her age, at Mr. James Lay's, Snettiſham, whither ſhe had been four months on a viſit, for the recovery of her health, Miſs Louiſa Cleeve, a woman highly eſteemed for her ſuperior underſtanding and engaging manners.

SUFFOLK.

At the late lamb-fair, at Ipſwich, there was not ſo large a quantity of ſtock as has been ſeen in former years. The prices varied very much, but the Earl of Briſtol's and Mr Arthur Brooks's wethers (half bred Leiceſters) certainly topped the whole fair, the former, under the judicious management of his Lordſhip's ſteward, Mr. Shillito, obtaining 28l. and the latter as high a price as 27l. per ſcore. Mr. Lancaſter's (Barton) ſold for 22s. Mr. Howard's (of Fornham) Southdowns, which were alſo in high condition, obtained 24s. each, and Mr. Pawſey's (of Lidgate) 23s. Mr. Scott's ewes (of Barrow) of the ſame breed, produced 17s. 6d. The Southdowns of Lord Albemarle (who had 8 ſcore at the fair) obtained 20l. per ſcore for the wethers Mr. Wolton's half-bred Southdowns (of Playford) were ſold for 19s. 6d. and Mr. Cotton's (of

Kefgrave) for 19s.; Mr. Derifley's (of Croxton) half-breds produced 14s. 6d. The Duke of Grafton, who ſtill adheres to the Norfolk ſheep, ſold his wethers for 20s. each; Mr. Archer's (of Barton Mills) of the ſame breed, eſteemed very handſome, produced 22s. (whilſt his half bred Southdowns reached only 18s.) Mr Beeton's (Hardwick) 22s. Mr. Palmer's (of Herringſwell) 21s. Mr. Groſs's (of Sutton) 20s. and Mr. C. Mathew's (of Stowlangtoft) the ſame price; Mr. Simpſon's (of Newton) 19s. and Mr. Gwilt's (of Icklingham) heath Norfolks, 14s. 6d.

Married.] Mr. Thomas Armſtrong, ſchoolmaſter, or Ipſwich, to Miſs Bailey, of Bury.—Mr. Joſeph Iron, of Bury, to Miſs Colcheſter, daughter of Mr. Colcheſter, of Ipſwich

At Loweſtoft, major O'Brien, of the 24th regiment, to Lady Dickſon, widow of the late admiral ſir Archibald Dickſon, bart. of Hardingham Hall, in Norfolk.

Died.] Mr. Aubrey Croſs, of Sudbury. He was going from Colcheſter to Lexdon camp in a ſingle horſe chaiſe, when he overtook a waggon near the Drury farm, in the Maldon road, which, in endeavouring to paſs, the right hand wheel of his chaiſe came in contact with the waggon, when the ſhafts of the former were broken, and he fell under the wheels of the waggon, which paſſing over his head, inſtantly cruſhed him to death.

At Woodbridge, aged 78, Mrs. Cornell, relict of the Rev. Wm. Cornell, many years diſſenting miniſter at Rendham.—Aged 65, Mr. Skipper, farmer, of Little Blakenham, near Ipſwich.

At Stonham, Mrs. Roſe, late of Bury, and relict of the Rev. Zachariah Roſe, rector of Broughton, Northamptonſhire.—Mrs. Mayſton, widow, late of Hoxne.

Aged 73, Mr. John Canham, of Bury, formerly of Little Saxham, having lately retired from the farming buſineſs: a gentleman well known on the Turf, and generally reſpected.

Aged 88, Mrs. Ruffell, widow of the late Ambroſe Ruffell, gent. of Cockfield.

Aged 73, the Rev. Temple Chevalier, of Aſpall Hall: an acting magiſtrate for the county, and formerly of Magdalen college, Cambridge.

Aged 15, Miſs Trotman, daughter of Robt Trotman, eſq. of Ipſwich.—Aged 66, Mr. Sutton, formerly a ſhopkeeper at Stowmarket.—Aged 32, Mr. James King, of Goſbeck, near Ipſwich.

ESSEX.

Married.] Mr. William Garrington, jun. of Burnham, to Mrs. Whitlock.

In London, James Taber, eſq. of Longacre, to Mrs Barnard, of Bradfield-houſe, Lawford.—Mr. William Smith, draper and taylor, of Stebbing, to Miſs Gadaway, daughter of Mr. Gadaway, butcher, of Finchingfield.

At All Saints, Colcheſter, Mr. Daniel Miller, jun. to Miſs Martha Martin, fourth daughter of the late Mr. J. Martin, of Tolleſhunt Darcy.—Mr. Sach, upholſterer, of Maldon, to Miſs Pond —Capt. Bailey, of the Weſt Norfolk militia, to Miſs Rolfe, eldeſt daughter of William Rolfe, eſq. of Aldham.

Died.] Mrs. Nicols, wife of Mr. Nicols, of Great Baddow-hall.—Mrs. Taylor, wife of Thomas Taylor, eſq. of Abberton-hall.—Mrs. Miller, wife of Mr. C. M. Miller, of Shoebury.

At Halſted, aged 64, Mr. Edward Argent, many years a carpenter and builder of that place.—Mr. Wiffen, of the Red Lion, Latchingdon, many years landlord of the Griffin inn, Danbury.

Of a deep decline, Mr. Joſeph Carter, of Woodham-hall, a much reſpected farmer.

At Colcheſter, Mr. James Cullum.—Aged 66, Loftus Wood, M. D.

At Burſtead Vicarage, the Rev. P. D'Aranda, many years vicar of Great Burſtead and Wakering, both in this county.

KENT.

Great repairs and improvements are now making on Dymchurch-wall, particularly at the weſt end between Hythe and Romney. The expence of labour and cartage alone for the laſt month, is eſtimated at between 3 and 4000l.

Married.] At Folkſtone, Mr. William Gittins, carpenter, to Miſs Rachel Atwood.

In London, Mr. Henry Mount, of Nackington, to Miſs Mary Collard, of Hoath, near Canterbury.—Captain George Anſell, jun. of Ramſgate, to Miſs Carter, late of Peterborough.

At Canterbury, John Need, eſq. of Shetwood-hall, in the county of Nottingham, and lieutenant-colonel of the Nottingham militia, to Miſs M. Welfitt, youngeſt daughter of Dr. Welfitt, prebend of Canterbury.

At Linſtead, the Rev. G. P. Marſh, of Dodington, to Miſs Barling, daughter of the late J. Barling, eſq. of Norids.—Charles Mogg, eſq of Tunbridge Wells, to Miſs Young, daughter of the late Captain John Young, of the royal navy.

Died.] At Canterbury, aged 85, Mr. Thomas Harris.—Aged 80, Mrs Webb.—Aged 78, Mrs. Maſſer, widow.—Mrs. M'Cann, widow of the late Mr. Edward M'Cann, ſurgeon, of Wingham.—John Caſtleden, ſon of Mr. Caſtleden, corn porter.

At Little Chart, Mrs. Lewis Munn, aged 54.

At Smarden, aged 30, Mrs. A. Auſtin, wife of Mr. Benjamin Auſtin, diſſenting miniſter of that place.—Mr. Willmonton, miller, of Great Chart.—At Dartford, Mrs. Franklin, mother of Mr. Franklin, coach-maker.—The Rev. J. Benſon, D. D. the ſenior prebendary of Canterbury, to which ſtall he was preſented in the year 1767 by his uncle, Arch-

Archbiſhop Secker, and vicar of Boxley, which is in the gift of the dean and chapter of Rocheſter.

At Aſhford, Mrs. Walter.—In his 48th year, Mr. James Alderſon, late of that place.

At Harbledown, Miſs Callow, daughter of Mr. Callow, of Canterbury.—Miſs Webb, ſiſter of Mr. Webb, attorney, of Folkſtone.

At Malling, Mrs. Ann Longhurſt, aged 47, and three days afterwards, aged 69, her mother, widow of the late Mr. John Longhurſt.

SUSSEX.

Extenſive repairs are making at the ancient caſtle of Arundel in this county; for which ſeveral cargoes of freeſtone have lately been ſent from the quarries near Whitby, in Yorkſhire. The ſtones, of a brown caſt, are carefully ſelected that they may aſſimilate in colour with the remains of that venerable and magnificent fabric.

Applications are intended to be made to Parliament, in the next ſeſſion, for an act for incloſing the commonable lands in the pariſh of Tilleſcomb; another for amending and widening the road leading from Amberſtone to the turnpike-road on Burwaſh Down; and one for making a turnpike-road from Offham-ſtreet to Ditcheling.

Married.] At Arundel, Mr. T. Overington, to Miſs Coote, of Eaſtergate.

At Tandridge, in Surrey, Mr. Nehemiah Wimble, ironmonger, of Lewes, to Miſs Audrey Marchant Laſhmar, of the Priory.

At Chicheſter, Mr. Butt to Miſs White.

Died.] At Tunbridge Wells, Miſs Rickman, ſecond daughter of Mr. T. Rickman, of Lewes.

At Ringmer Park, near Lewes, Mrs. Jackſon.

At Henfield, ſuddenly, Mrs. Cook, aged 70.

At Newick, Mr. R. Kenward, aged 80.

At Chicheſter, Mrs. Charge.

At Horſham, Mr. Charles Dendy, many years a fellmonger and glover, but who had retired from buſineſs.

At Belle Vue, Brighton, aged 76, Mr. Charles Heath, many years a reſident at that place, and in Bentinck-ſtreet, Mancheſter-ſquare.

HAMPSHIRE.

A new general Circulating Library, under the name of the Hampſhire Library Society, is about to be eſtabliſhed upon a plan worthy of the three towns of Portſmouth, Portſea, and Goſport. The advantage of ſuch an inſtitution muſt be obvious, and it is extraordinary, that in a place like this, where, taking the three towns together, the population is ſo conſiderable, an inſtitution of the kind has not before taken place. More than half the requiſite number of members is already completed.

Intended Incloſures in this county.—The pariſhes of Holy Rood, All Saints, and St Mary, in the town and county of Southampton: Fareham-common, Caſtilfield-common, Gudge-heath, and all other commons and waſte grounds in the pariſh of Fareham.

Married.] At Portſmouth, Mr. William Jewel, clerk in his Majeſty's dock-yard, to Miſs Jane Prouting, of Portſea.—James Colquhoun, eſq. of Finſbury-ſquare, to Miſs Mary Poore, niece of George Poore, eſq.

Died.] Mr. Colbourne, ſen. ſtone-maſon, of Lymington.—James Soper, ſen. eſq. aged 66, of Monxton-houſe, near Andover.

At Sidmouth, Mrs. Amyatt, wife of James Amyatt, eſq. M. P. for Southampton. This excellent woman fulfilled, during a long courſe of years, the important duties of wife and mother.

At Andover, Mr. Henbeſt, one of the meſſengers of the Houſe of Commons.

At Lymington, Thomas Beckley, eſq. aged 88.

WILTSHIRE.

An application is intended to be made to Parliament, for leave to bring in a bill, for making a turnpike road, from the road leading from Marlborough to Swindon at Rockley, to join the turnpike road, between Calne and Lineham, at Church End Gate, and likewiſe to join the road leading from Lineham to Wootton Baſſet. From theſe roads another is to branch off from Buſhton Common, through the pariſhes of Greenhill and Woodſham to Wootton Baſſet.

Married.] Mr. Joſeph Bryant, currier of Devizes, to Miſs Moore, of Woodborough.

At the Quakers Meeting Houſe Saliſbury, Mr. Thomas Heath, of Andover, to Miſs Maria Humphreys, youngeſt daughter of the late Mr. John Humphreys.

In London, Mr. James Powell, of Wilton, clothier, to Miſs Mary Coward, of Burdenſhall, near Wilton.—Mr. Wm. Coward, of Ugford, cooper, to Miſs Keziah Parker, of Wilton.

Died.] Of an apoplectic fit, aged 64, Mr. Powell, of Knook.

Lately, at Madras, Lieut. Thomas Markes, of the 8th regiment of Native Infantry, formerly of All Soul's College, Oxford, and ſon of the Rev. Mr. Markes, rector of Wilcot, in this county.—The Rev. John Adams, 26 years Paſtor of the Independent Congregation at Saliſbury. During that period, he laboured unremittingly for the temporal, as well as eternal intereſts of all around him.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Reading, Mr. John Blandy, to Mrs. Weſt.

Died.] Aged 60, Mr. John Hinton many years a reſpectable and opulent farmer of Hinton.

At Lambourn, Mrs. Sarah Gee, of Oxford, aged 64.

At Speenhamland, Mrs. Woodham, wife of Mr. Woodham, attorney.

At Shaw, near Newbury, Mr. Rickford, farrier.

At Binfield, in Berks, aged 66, the Rev. Edward Wilson, A. M. Canon of Windſor, Senior

Senior Prebendary of Glouceſter, and nearly 40 years rector of the above pariſh. He was domeſtic Chaplain to the late Earl of Chatham, and private tutor to the preſent Earl Maſter General of the Ordnance, and to the right Hon. Wm. Pitt, the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

At Reading, Cornet Penny, of the 12th light dragoons.—Of a paralytic ſtroke, the rev. W. Winkworth, chaplain of St. Savior's Southwark, and to the county of Surry.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The expectation of the public patronage to the Bath-Eaſton Mining Concern has been completely realized. The propoſed number of ſhares (two hundred) are ſubſcribed for, and there has been a preſſing demand for more; but as the fund is deemed amply ſufficient, the ſubſcription is cloſed, in conſequence of which we underſtand the preſent ſhares bear a premium. Two pits are opened, the works are well executed, and the undertaking proceeds with the greateſt ſpirit.

In addition to the improvement of Briſtol harbour, by the new cut, which is going on with the utmoſt expedition, a new horſe-road or towing path is to be made on each ſide the river, as far as Pill, which will greatly facilitate the progreſs of veſſels

The want of a more commodious theatre at Bath, has been long felt, and generally acknowledged. The proprietors have therefore determined to erect a new one, adapted to meet the increaſe in the number of faſhionable reſidents, and the vaſt influx of occaſional viſitors. A tontine ſubſcription has been recently ſet on foot for accompliſhing this deſirable object: and ſuch is the flattering proſpect it already exhibits, that the contracts for the completion of the building in a twelvemonth have been entered into, and the work is already begun. The ſcite of the theatre is on that eligible and central ſpot, Beaufort-ſquare.

Married.] At Bath, Mr. John Eins, of Dublin, to Miſs Hazard, eldeſt daughter of Mr. Hazard, printer and bookſeller.—William Lord, eſq. of the iſland of Jamaica, to Miſs Eliza Woollery, of the Abbey Green.—J. Eacott of Wootton Baſſet, to Miſs Mary Gibbs.—Mr. Robert Sayers, to Miſs Chancellor, daughter of Mr. Chancellor, druggiſt.—John Ward, eſq. of the iſland of Nevis, to Miſs Sarah Spratt, daughter of Mr. James Spratt, of the county of Cork.

At Briſtol, Mr. Joſeph Vining, to Miſs Fountney.—W. P. Haſkell, eſq. of Compton Biſhop, to Miſs Mathias, daughter of Mr. Mathias, of Bath.

Died.] At Bath, Mrs. Ravenſhaw, relict of T. Ravenſhaw, eſq. late of Sunbury, Middleſex.—Mr. James Poyntz, of Shepton; and three days afterwards his ſiſter, Mrs. Miniſie.—Mr. Kidd, baker, in Weſtgate-ſtreet. A coolneſs had long ſubſiſted between him and his brother, who came a few days before to viſit him; when a happy reconciliation took place; but on the latter returning that evening to Marſhfield, he fell from his horſe and was found quite dead on the road.

Of a rapid decline, aged 25 years, John Morſhead, eſq. of Widey-houſe, near Plymouth, Captain in the South Devon militia.

At Bath, Mr. William Oſman, youngeſt ſon of Mrs. Oſman, late brandy merchant of Bath.—The infant ſon of Mr. Edwards, ſurgeon, of Walcot.

At Frome, Mrs. Mary Strode, aged 76. For about thirty years ſhe followed the calling of a midwife, and had a very extenſive and reſpectable practice, as appears by her books, wherein ſhe had regiſtered her attendance at, and the hour of birth, of no leſs than 4632 children—about half the population of that town.

At Weſtbury, of a deep decline, Miſs Singer, daughter of the late Mr. Samuel Singer.—Mr. C. Smith, bookſeller, of Milſom Street, Bath. In conſequence of being among new paint, he was ſeized with the lead cholic, which ſpeedily brought on a mortification. He was a young man, deſervedly reſpected for all the qualities that do credit to a tradeſman.

At Briſtol, Mr. George Foreman, aged 70, formerly of the Lower Aſſembly-Rooms, Hotwells, which he kept many years with great reputation.—Aged 75, Mrs. Therbrem, wife of Mr. T. Therbrem.—Mr. G. Goawm, druggiſt.—Mr. George James, attorney.

DORSETSHIRE.

Died.] Aged 77, Simon Pretor, eſq. in whom ſociety has loſt a valuable member, and Sherborne a very reſpectable inhabitant. He was a man of extenſive knowledge, attained by a long life of obſervation. The Sherborne and Dorſetſhire Bank, originally eſtabliſhed by him, was, we believe, the firſt of the kind in this county. From his intimate acquaintance with commercial affairs he was generally ſucceſsful in his purſuits, and acquired a conſiderable fortune.

Mrs. Harper, wife of Mr. Thomas Harper, ſadler, of Yeovil.

Miſs Maria Gidley, eldeſt daughter of Mr. Gidley, of Crewkerne. Her virtues ought not to be eſtimated by her age, for although ſhe had but juſt entered on her ſixth year, yet her underſtanding was much more mature, than in general, is found even in perſons at a more advanced period of life.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Harberton, Major Sullivan, of the 81ſt regiment of foot, to Miſs Parrott, of Luſcombe Houſe.—Sir William Pole, bart. of Shute, to Miſs Sophia Anne Templer, of Shapwick, in the county of Somerſet.

At Exeter, Mr. Loats, of the New London Inn, to Miſs Lodder, of Weymouth.

Died.] At his ſeat at Kenbury, near Exeter, aged 62, Philip Stowey, eſq. one of his majeſty's juſtices of the peace for the county.

Aged 78, Mrs. Churchill, widow of the late Rev. C. Churchill, prebendary of St. Peter's, Exeter, and vicar of St Thomas, near that city.—Mrs. Talbot, ſiſter to the late Rev. Mr. Talbot, rector of Stour Prevoſt.

MONTHLY

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE ſafe arrival of ſo many foreign fleets, through dangers from ſtorms and hoſtile ſhips of war, about the beginning of the month which now cloſes, had an influence the moſt favourable and animating on the Britiſh trade in all the great emporia in this country.—Neither Eaſt India nor Weſt India produce has ſince fallen in price, great as is the quantity of goods which the fleets have brought home.

As the conqueſts of Britain are extended in the Eaſt; as Britiſh habitudes and manners obtain ſtill more and more a preference among the Oriental nations under our dominion; as thoſe prejudices which held the Chineſe averſe to our cuſtoms and to the uſe of our manufactures are gradually overcome; the ſales of Engliſh goods in India and China become conſtantly larger; and there is good reaſon for thinking that the quantity of goods of Britiſh produce and manufacture to be exported within the next twelve months to India, will, in compariſon of the general circumſtances and demands, be more conſiderable than that of any former year within our remembrance.

In the WEST INDIES, the abſtraction of St. Domingo, in great part, from the ſphere of cultivation; the increaſing expence and ſcarcity of Negro labourers; the taxes with which the culture of the plantations is, for its own defence, neceſſarily burthened; with other circumſtances ſtrongly affecting the ſtate of the produce and the markets; operate in ſuch a manner as to leave us little or no room to hope for any ſpeedy or conſiderable diminution in the prices of thoſe important articles of ſubſiſtence which we derive from them. Sugar, coffee, chocolate, cocoa, cotton, articles of ſuch peculiar excellence for the accommodation of human life in general, are now ſo ſuited to European habits, and are, in the extenſion of their uſe, ſo very ſalutary, that there is nothing more to be regretted than that we ſhould ſtill be unable to procure them otherwiſe than under the expenſe and diſadvantages of the work of ſlaves, unabbreviated labour, the power of monopoly in the hands of the growers and ſellers, and all the other uncertainties which now ſo continually enhance the prices of articles which have become neceſſaries almoſt as much as bread or milk.

The trade between the Anglo-Americans of the United States and the Chineſe is continually augmented. Within theſe few laſt years it has been obſerved that there is a demand in China for unwrought cotton, and an exportation of this commodity from India to the Chineſe marts. The Anglo-Americans therefore propoſe, in their next adventures to the Eaſt, to freight in part with cotton for the markets of China, and ſo ſpare their bullion. For the preſent year the India trade of the Americans has drained the States of their bullion to ſuch a degree as to excite throughout the country conſiderable diſcontent on account of the ſcarcity of coin.—The Otage Indians have however promiſed (for a ſupply of 500 muſkets) to furniſh the people of the United States with abundance of gold and ſilver—to be taken by force from their neighbours the Spaniards.

Spain is at preſent in the moſt inconvenient and diſtreſſing want of thoſe goods which it has been hitherto accuſtomed to obtain from its commercial intercourſe with Great Britain. The cargoes ready to be ſent out to that country would have been received with extraordinary joy in the Spaniſh ports, and ſold to the greateſt advantage. But an embargo has juſt withheld our merchants from ſeeking that profit at the hazard of confiſcation and detention in the Spaniſh ports, at which their veſſels muſt have been ſent out.

The Baltic trade has become ſomewhat more briſk and active than it was two or three months ſince. At St. Peterſburgh, the prices of moſt of the articles for exportation have riſen. The exchange becoming continually more favourable to Ruſſia, is now at from 31¼ to 32 pence per rouble. Hemp, flax, tallow, and all the ſtaple exports from Ruſſia are ſomewhat higher. Thoſe veſſels for which there was deſpair of freight, are now obtaining freights without difficulty. And while the trade from Odeſſa and Archangel is ſufficiently lively, that alſo from St. Peterſburgh is, on the whole, not likely to prove, for the preſent ſeaſon, unproſperous. The corn-trade, for the countries on the Baltic, is this year ſufficiently briſk. That interval of bad weather which took place in the end of the wheat harveſt in England, and the riſe produced in the prices of grain in our markets by the new Corn Act, had the effect to occaſion orders from England for the purchaſe of grain at all the cuſtomary marts for it in the Baltic, that have occaſioned a general enhancement in the prices over all the north of Europe.

The produce of the Whale, the Pilchard, and the commencing Herring fiſhery, is this year plentiful.

The rates of Inſurance to the Mediterranean have been within theſe laſt four or five days conſiderably and neceſſarily enhanced.

A large quantity of Spaniſh wool was laſt week imported into London from Bilboa.

The trade of Whitehaven has acquired much new activity in conſequence of changes by the Union, in the relations between the trade of Great Britain and that of Ireland.

It is expected, that a prodigious quantity of buſineſs will be tranſacted at the Michaelmas fair, now about to commence at Leipſic.

Mr. Solomon Dawſon and Mr. Iſaac Coxe, in Maryland, North America, have invented an

an engine for cutting off the ears of grain in the field, and at the fame time collecting them, fo as wonderfully to abridge the labour of reaping.

The trade carried on between this country and America is immenfe. At Liverpool, feldom lefs than 60 veffels are loading at one time for that quarter; and the commerce carried on from London, Hull, and Glafgow, is proportionably great. From the latter port two veffels failed in the laft week of Auguft for New York, which, among many other things, had on board 184,215 yards of cottons and muflins; 142,849 yards of printed cottons and linens; 255,735 yards of Britifh; and 58,975 of Irifh plain linen. Excepting in the midft of winter, there feldom paffes a week but one or two veffels fail from Greenock to the weftern world; and at the above-mentioned period, ten or twelve veffels were loading for America. The raw materials, of which the above two cargoes were compofed, would not coft the nation more than 5,000*l.* and they are worth above 100,000*l.* The total value of the exports from Great Britain to America amount to between eight and nine millions per annum, though in the year 1774 they did not exceed one million and a half. Including thofe from the Britifh fettlements in the Eaft and Weft Indies, they will be little fhort of twelve millions.

Our 3 per Cents. ftill vary between 57 and 58.—Omnium is at a premium of 7 per Cent. But it is highly probable that fome confiderable fluctuation muft in the courfe of the next week enfue in confequence of the profpect of an extenfive renewal of war on the Continent.

The French 5 per Cents. vary from 55 to 56.

The trade of the Swedes greatly exceeds that of the Danes and Ruffians; and under the advantages of the prefent war has been for fome time exceedingly active and profperous.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

DURING this month much wheat has been put into the ground, which from the fineneſs of the feafon was never in better order for its reception. The extent of land cropped with this fort of grain is unufually great in many diſtricts on this account. The price of this grain has, in the courfe of the month, experienced fome depreſſion: it averaged at Mark-lane, on the 1ſt inſt. 73s. 6d.; and on the 15th, 69s. 8d.—The preſent average of all England is 64s. 3d.;—Rye, 39s. 11d.;—Barley, 34s.;—Oats, 26s. 9d.

Where the Potatoe crops have begun to be taken up they have in general appeared to turn out well, and they are in moſt caſes better than uſual, eſpecially on the more moiſt ſoils.

Much after-graſs hay or rouen has been cut in different diſtricts near the capital, and ſecured in the firſt condition.—In Whitechapel Market, Hay fetches from 3l. 10s. to 4l. 10s.; Clover, 5l. to 5l. 15s.; Straw, 1l. 14s. to 2l.

The graſs in many diſtricts looks well, notwithſtanding the continued dryneſs of the weather; but on the drier ſoils it has been much injured.

The prices of lean and fat ſtock ſtill keep up.—In Smithfield Market, Beef fetches from 4s. to 5s.; Mutton, 4s. 4d. to 5s.; Veal, 5s. to 6s. 4d.; Pork, 2s. 8d. to 4s.; Lamb, 5s. to 6s.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Obſervations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of Auguſt to the 24th of September, 1804, incluſive, two Miles N. W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Higheſt 30.32. Auguſt 26. Wind N.E.
Loweſt 29.94. Auguſt 30. Wind E.

Greateſt variation in 24 hours. 19-hundredths of an inch. On the 29th, in the afternoon, the mercury ſtood at 30.13; at the ſame hour on the 30th it had fallen to 29.94.

Thermometer.

Higheſt 79°. September 16. Wind S.W.
Loweſt 44. September 6. Wind N.E.

Greateſt variation in 24 hours. 14° On the 16th inſtant, the thermometer was as high as 79°, and on the next day it was no higher than 65°.

The quantity of rain fallen ſince the laſt Report has been inconſiderable; that which fell in the preceding month was equal to 3 979 inches in depth.

Never perhaps was there known a more favourable ſeaſon for the gathering the fruits of the earth than that which is paſt. From the appearance of the barometer, when the laſt Report was written, we confidently expected a ſeries of fair weather, and we have not been diſappointed. The average height of the barometer for the month is 30.118; of the thermometer, it has been nearly 60°. Some days indeed have been very ſultry for September, though the mercury never roſe quite to 80°.

The wind, as in the former month, has been very variable; and in ſome of the hotteſt days it has blown from the N.E.